The New-York Times.

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HELMBOLD'S

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel and dropsical swellings.

This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women and children.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes), soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

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In affections peculiar to Females, the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

☞SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

No Family should be without it.

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Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

CURES SECRET DISEASES

in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience and NO EXPOSURE.

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USE HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU

for all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

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BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. The trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

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HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

An excellent Lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent *physicians, clergymen, statesmen, &c.* The proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as standard preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric Column, stands simple, pure, majestic, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, and truth alone for its capital.

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My Extract Sarsparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—*in vacuo*—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:

See Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the *King and Queen's Journal*.

See *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late standard works on Medicine.

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Address letters for information, in confidence, to

H. T. HELMBOLD,
CHEMIST.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

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NO. 104 SOUTH 10TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

His Objections to the Late Constitutional Amendment.

Dispatch from Minister Bigelow on the Withdrawal of the French Troops from Mexico.

The French Minister Gives the Assurance that They will be Removed Within the Time Prescribed.

The French Government Not Responsible for the Introduction of Austrian Troops Into Mexico.

The Senate Restores the Section of the Tax Bill Authorizing Railroads to Add the Tax to Their Fares.

The Senate Committee Report Adversely on the Construction of National Railroads Through the States.

Probable Agreement of the Conference Committee on the Paris Exhibition Bill.

No Pensions to be Granted to the Soldiers of 1812.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 22.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—HIS OBJECTIONS TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The President to-day sent the following message to the Senate and House of Representatives:

I submit to Congress a report of the Secretary of State, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution of the 18th inst., respecting a submission to the Legislatures of the States of an additional article to the Constitution of the United States. It will be seen from this report that the Secretary of State had, on the 16th inst., transmitted to the Governors of the several States certified copies of the joint resolution passed on the 13th inst., proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Even in ordinary times, a question of amending the Constitution must be justly regarded as of paramount importance. This importance is at the present time enhanced by the fact that the joint resolution was not submitted by the two Houses for the approval of the President; and that of the thirty-six States which constitute the Union, eleven are excluded from representation in either House of Congress, although with the single exception of Texas, they have been entirely restored to all their functions as States, in conformity with the organic law of the land, and have appeared at the National Capital, by Senators and Representatives, who have applied for and have been refused admission to the vacant seats. Nor have the sovereign people of the nation been afforded an opportunity of expressing their views upon the important question which the amendment involves. Grave doubts, therefore, may naturally and justly arise as to whether the action of Congress is in harmony with the sentiment of the people, and whether State Legislatures, elected without reference to such an issue, should be called upon by Congress to decide respecting the ratification of the proposed amendment. Waiving the question as to the constitutional validity of the proceedings of Congress upon the joint resolution proposing the amendment, or as to the merits of the article which it submits through the Executive Department to the Legislatures of the States, I deem it proper to observe that the steps taken by the Secretary of State, as detailed in the accompanying report, are to be considered as purely ministerial, and in no sense whatever committing the Executive to an approval or recommendation of the amendment to the State Legislatures or to the people; on the contrary, a proper appreciation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, as well as of the interests of national order, harmony and union, and a deference for an enlightened public judgment, may, at this time, well suggest a doubt whether any amendment to the Constitution ought to be proposed by Congress, and pressed upon the Legislatures of the several States for final decision, until after the admission of such loyal Senators and Representatives of the now-unrepresented States as have been, or as may hereafter be chosen in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1866.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S REPORT.

To the President:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress of the 18th inst., in the following words: "That the President of the United States be requested to transmit forthwith to the Executives of the several States of the United States, copies of the articles of amendment proposed by Congress to the State Legislatures to amend the Constitution of the United States, passed June 13, 1866, respecting citizenship, the basis of representation, disqualification for office, and validity of the public debt of the United States, and to the end that the said States may proceed to act upon the said article of amendment, and that he request the Executive of each State that may ratify said amendment, to transmit to the Secretary of State a certified copy of such ratification;" has the honor to submit the following report, namely; That on the 16th inst., Hon. AMASA COBB, of the Committee of the House of Representatives on Enrolled Bills, brought to this Department and deposited therein said enrolled resolution of the two Houses of Congress, which was thereupon received by the Secretary of State and deposited among the rolls of the Department, a copy of which is hereunto annexed. Thereupon the Secretary of State, on the 16th inst., in conformity with the proceeding which was adopted by him in 1865, in regard to the then proposed and afterward adopted Congressional amendment of the Constitution of the United States concerning the prohibition of Slavery, transmitted certified copies of the annexed resolution to the Governors of the several States, together with a certified and circular letter. A copy of both of these communications is hereunto annexed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 20, 1866.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1866.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of ———:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit an attested copy of a resolution of Congress proposing to the Legislatures of the several States a fourteenth article to the Constitution of the United States. The decisions of the several Legislatures upon the subject are required by law to be communicated to this Department. An acknowledgment of the receipt of this communication is requested by your Excellency's obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The accompanying paper is the certificate of a true copy of the concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON THE AMENDMENTS.

The dull routine of private bill day in the House was somewhat disturbed this afternoon by the unexpected reception of a message from the President in response to the concurrent resolution passed on Monday last, requesting the President to cause copies of the constitutional amendment to be transmitted to the Governors of the several States immediately, not so much surprise, perhaps, at the reception of the message—for a response to the concurrent resolution was a certain thing—but at the sentiments of the document itself. Not that it contained anything which the President has not uttered before, but that he should on this occasion have unnecessarily, as many think, sought an opportunity to open afresh a conflict of views on a subject which did not officially come before him, and which has lately promised entire harmony in the ranks of the Union Party. That this object will not be attained by the message of to-day, is the general sentiment of the moderate men in Congress, who are sincerely desirous of harmony and conciliation, and willing to make sacrifices to secure it. The extreme Radicals, who are irrevocably committed against the President, are jubilant over it, while the Democrats are likewise in the hope that it will tend to a disruption of the Union Party.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The prospect of a favorable agreement by the Conference Committee on the Paris Exposition resolution, is encouraging. E. H. DERBY, Esq., the General Agent of the Exhibition in New-York, and Hon. S. B. RUGGLES, of the Advisory Committee, are here in consulation with the members of the Committee. They urge upon the Western members the great importance of making a complete exhibition of the products of the Western States, and it is proposed to place in appropriate conjunction in this Exhibition the most remarkable evidence of the fertility of the soil of the great West, and the equally remarkable evidence of the completeness of our agricultural machines and implements, which enables our farmers and producers to raise and properly prepare for market this immense production. It is hardly possible that any prejudices or views on matters entirely foreign to this—the object of which is simply to sow seeds of national gain and profit in the marts of European labor and capital—will prevail with any member of the Committee.

EUROPEAN TROOPS IN MEXICO—DISPATCH FROM MINISTER BIGELOW.

The President to-day, in further answer to the recent resolutions of the Senate and House of Representatives, requesting information in regard to the employment of European troops in Mexico, transmitted to Congress the following dispatch from Mr. BIGELOW to Mr. SEWARD:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PARIS, June 4, 1866.

SIR: I waited upon his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs on Saturday last, in pursuance of a previous appointment to confer with him upon the subject matter of your instructions, No. 459, marked "Confidential." As he had already been apprised of the contents of that dispatch, through the French Minister residing at Washington, I was spared the necessity of restating them. He said that the Imperial Government proclaimed its intention to retire from Mexico, because it suited its convenience and interests to retire, and for no other reason. When, therefore, it announced formally not merely to the United States, but to all the world, that the army would be withdrawn from Mexico within a specified time, he thought it should be deemed sufficient. The Government made its declaration in good faith, and means to keep it. It means to withdraw its army within the time prescribed, and it does not intend to take one or two hundred in the first detachment, and one or two hundred more in the second, leaving the great body of them to the last, though it had not deemed it necessary to specify with minuteness details of this kind, which depend upon hygienic and climacteric considerations, of which it was the best and the only competent judge. This, His Excellency said, he wished I would say to our Government. I asked His Excellency if I had ever intimated to him whether, in writing or orally, any suspicion of the Emperor's intention to withdraw his army from Mexico in unequal portions. He replied that I had not. I then asked him if any other person authorized to speak in the name of my government had done so. He said no. But he had read imputations of that kind in one of our papers. I replied in substance that the press was a law unto itself, and that we had better not accept it as a law unto us; and as he asked me to communicate to my Government a formal answer to what sounded like an accusation of insincerity and bad faith on the part of the Emperor, I wanted his authority for stating that no such accusation had reached him through any official channel. He replied that he only had read it in a newspaper. I then went on to say that the purpose of your instruction, as I understood it, was simply to obtain an explanation, which was sure to be required of you, of the shipment in France of large bodies of troops to Mexico after the purpose to withdraw her whole army had been officially proclaimed. To this his Excellency replied, that since seeing me he had gotten from his colleagues of the Marine and War Departments information to the purport that no troops belonging to the *Corps Expeditionaire* had been sent to Mexico this year, unless for the sake of partly replacing soldiers missing, but at any rate, without augmentation of the number of standing troops; that the shipment of troops referred to in the public prints and in your despatch was most likely that made in the transport *Rhone* about the beginning of the year; that this *Rhone* touched at Martinique, but not at St. Thomas, as was stated; that she carried 916 and not 1,200 soldiers; that they belonged to the Foreign Legion and not to the Expeditionary Corps; that they consisted of troops which had been waiting transportation a long time in France and in Algeria to join their regiments; that no new troops had been enrolled for the Foreign Legion since the Emperor proclaimed his purpose to withdraw his flag from Mexico; and that no more, for what he knew, were intended to be enrolled. In regard to the shipment of troops from Austria, he said, that that was an affair entirely between that Government and the Mexican, with which France had nothing to do; that since I had spoken to him on the subject he had verified his own convictions by a reference to the Ministers of War and Marine, and had ascertained that no engagements of any sort had been entered into by either for the enrollment or transportation of troops from Austria to Mexico. He went on further to say that it was the intention of the Government to withdraw the army entirely from Mexico within the time specified in his dispatch to you at the very latest—sooner if climate and other controlling considerations permitted; and it was not its intention to replace them with other troops from any quarter. At the conclusion of a long conversation, of which I have given the important results, I expressed my satisfaction with His Excellency's explanation, and the pleasure I should have in communicating them to my Government. This dispatch has been submitted to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS and the foregoing version of the results of our conversation has been approved by him.

I am, Sir, with very great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN BIGELOW.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

THE TARIFF BILL.

It was expected that the Tariff Bill would be reported by the Committee in the House, to-morrow, but it is found impossible to get the bill ready for report until Monday next, when it will most certainly be submitted.

THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND.

The Secretary of the Treasury has written an answer to a letter from the Manager of the National Steam Navigation Company of New-York, asking that the sum of $10, which by the 14th section of the act to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels, approved March 3, 1855, is required to be paid to the Collector of Customs at the port in which the vessel arrived, for each and every passenger above the age of eight years, except cabin passengers, who shall have died on the voyage by natural death, be not exacted of the steamship *England*, of the National Steamship Navigation Company's line, so far as relates to the passenger that died on board, clearing her last voyage from Liverpool to New-York. The reasons assigned for this application is that most of the deaths on board the *England* were by Asiatic cholera, which cannot be fairly classed among the deaths by natural disease. Secretary MCCULLOCH replies that the term "natural" disease would appear to include all deaths resulting from any disease as distinguished from death occasioned by accident or violence, and therefore death from Asiatic cholera would be included among the deaths by natural disease. The application, therefore, cannot be granted.

CIRCULAR TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

The Secretary of the Treasury is now preparing a circular to be issued to the Collectors of Customs, requiring the faithful execution of the above cited law, which, it appears, has recently been neglected.

CLUBS NOT REQUIRED TO TAKE OUT A LICENSE.

Commissioner ROLLINS has decided in the matter of the Metropolitan Club of this city, that it is not necessary for it or its steward to take out a license for selling liquors, as the Club is not a place where casual visitors are supplied with liquor. It is, in fact, a private house, maintained by private gentlemen for their own social purposes. The same rule, of course, applies to other clubs of like character.

In this connection it may be said that the Metropolitan, under its new arrangement, has had large accessions of members, and is in a flourishing condition. An application may be made to Congress for a charter of incorporation.

THE MINISTER TO BOGOTA.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of JAMES JOHNSON, Ex-Provisional Governor of Georgia, to be Minister to Bogota.

THE CHICAGO APPOINTMENTS.

Speculation has commenced about the Chicago appointments. The terms of the present incumbents have about expired, and in place of HOARD, Postmaster, General T. O. OSBORNE is suggested; for Assessor, Major BERRIDGE and Col. WALLACE; for United States District-Attorney, Hon. JESSE O. HORTON; for Pension Agent, Col. WALLACE is also suggested.

IN PURSUIT OF MONEY.

It is reported here that the managers of the *Intelligencer* are endeavoring to raise money in New-York to carry on the concern by promising their influence on the appointment of Naval Officer in that City. It may as well be understood that any money paid on such a basis will prove a bad investment, as the influence of those gentlemen in appointments is considerably under par. Their gross personal abuse of every one in Congress or elsewhere who seeks to maintain harmony between the President and the Union Party, has deprived them of all consideration in such matters. The paper is the organ of a class of Democrats who seek to destroy the President with his own party, and still have not the slightest intention of securing for him the active support of the Democrats. Its motives are purely selfish and are thoroughly understood.

THE GRINNELL AND ROUSSEAU CASE.

Representatives GRINNELL and ROUSSEAU have returned to Washington after a weeks absence in different directions. The former complains of continued soreness in his right arm from the recent caning. The special Committee to investigate the circumstances of the assault will meet to-morrow morning.

THE LATE HON. JAMES HUMPHREY.

Representative DARLING has given notice that the death of Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY will be announced to-morrow, instead of to-day, as was intended.

THE CHINA STEAMSHIP LINE.

By the terms of the Act of Congress granting government subsidy to the steamship line from California to China, the vessels of the line are required to "touch at the Sandwich Islands." This requires a deviation from the shortest routes of from 747 to 957 miles, and will make a difference in the length of the trip of from three to five days. In addition, steamers such as the Pacific Mail Steamship Company propose to put on the line, cannot enter the harbor of Honolulu for want of sufficient water. The Company also maintain that the trade between the Hawaiian Islands and California is not sufficient to compensate for the great additional expense to which regular communication with these islands would subject the line. Of course American interests at Honolulu are protesting vigorously against any change in the proposed route, but the Company are pressing their desires before Congress with a strong prospect of success. The Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post-routes having thoroughly considered the subject, have made, through Mr. CONNESS, the following report, accompanying a joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster-General to modify the contract so as to leave out the requirements to make the Sandwich Islands a point in the route of the steamship line:

The Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, to whom was referred Senate joint resolution No. 98, to amend an "act to authorize the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and China," approved Feb. 17, 1865, have had the same under consideration and beg leave to report as follows:

The distance from San Francisco to Kanagawa (Yokohama) in Japan, by the great circle, or shortest route, is 4,551 miles.

On this route, reaching as far north as the 47th parallel, westerly winds prevail, and are good and strong, the year round; and the greater part of the distance there are strong currents, namely, the Japan currents, resembling our Gulf Stream, setting from the coast of Asia toward the northeast, and the cold current, setting toward and down the California coast.

This route is therefore the best from Japan to San Francisco.

The distance from San Francisco to Kanagawa by a direct or rhumb line (a line drawn straight across the map) is 210 miles greater than the preceding, or 4,761 miles.

On this route, lying wholly between the parallels of San Francisco and Kanagawa, (37° 48' and 34° 50',) easterly winds prevail, and there are no currents of moment. In the Winter the polar limit of the easterly winds moves a little further south, with the sun, and at this season a slight deflection may be best, never south of the latitude of Kanagawa, and adding but seventy-four (74) miles in all to the distance. This is therefore the shortest route from San Francisco to Japan.

The distance *via* the Sandwich Islands to Japan is 5,508 miles. The winds are adverse going from Japan to San Francisco, and not more favorable when proceeding in the opposite direction than by the last-named route. The current favors a vessel bound to the East Indies rather than one bound to Japan, and is directly against one coming from Japan and bound to California. This route is 957 miles longer than the great circle track, and 747 miles further than the rhumb line course.

A steamer like those called for by the contract made by the Post-office Department, running ten nautical miles an hour, would make the passage from San Francisco to Japan by the direct or rhumb-line route in nineteen day and twenty hours, and would return by the great circle route in eighteen days and twenty-three hours. Touching at the Sandwich Islands, the same steamer would be twenty-two days and twenty-two hours at sea on the passage to Japan, and about one day in port at Honolulu, making nearly twenty-four days in all. Returning, the time would be from one to two days longer by reason of the adverse winds and currents.

The stoppage at the Sandwich Islands therefore involves a loss of nearly four days on the voyage from California to Japan and China, and nearly six days on the return trip, making a total loss for the round voyage of ten days.

The time thus lost will be gained by British and French lines subsidized by their respective Governments, and supported by foreign capitalists and merchants hostile to American interests, in the competition for the carriage of passengers, merchandise and earliest mails, and the control of the great China trade that will instantly follow the completion of the Pacific Railroad.

It will at once give the same rival and hostile interests the important and growing trade of Japan, the control of which naturally belongs to California.

Steamers of the great size (4,000 tons register, equal to 5,000 tons measurement) required for the China trade, cannot enter the harbor of Honolulu.

The trade between Honolulu and Japan and China is trifling, and the China steamers would, therefore, in order to carry goods and passengers between San Francisco and Honolulu, have to leave a sufficient space vacant during the remainder of the voyage, or nearly 5,000 miles.

The great object which Congress had in view in authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between California and Japan and China, was the development and diversion to the shores of this country of the commerce of the east, now almost wholly controlled by foreign capital. Among the results reasonably expected in time to follow this change in the course of a trade which all European nations have successively sought to grasp, was the transfer from Europe to America of the centre of the exchanges of the world, now paying tribute to London and Paris. At the time of the passage of the bill, it was believed that to these main advantages might incidentally, and without sacrificing them, be added those of regular steam communication with the Sandwich Islands; but further information, developed by the thorough investigations since instituted to ascertain the best routes across the Pacific for steamships, a subject upon which but little was then known, has shown that communication with the Sandwich Islands cannot be maintained by a steam line plying between California and Japan and China, without defeating the paramount objects for which the line was authorized.

Believing that no incidental advantage, however great, should be permitted to stand in the way of those objects, your Committee recommend the passage of the joint resolution.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....FRIDAY, June 22.

RAILROADS.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. POMEROY, concurred in the House amendment to a bill reviewing a land grant to the Lansing and Traverse Bay Railroad, and the bill goes to the President.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on a bill to establish a railroad between Washington and the Northwest, which recently came from the House. He said it was the opinion of the majority of the Committee that Congress had no constitutional power to pass a law authorizing the construction of a railroad through a State without the consent of that State. He felt it his duty to say he did not agree in this opinion, but believed Congress had power over the subject as asserted in the bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on the bill of the House to authorize the construction of a railroad from Pittsburgh to Cleveland.

The two reports were received, and the Committee was discharged from the further consideration of these subjects.

MARINE HOSPITALS.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend an act to regulate the sale of marine hospitals, which was passed. It prohibits the sale of marine hospitals in which twenty patients or more are received per diem.

PRINTING.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a resolution to print 10,000 copies of the annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

THE KANSAS AND NEOSHO VALLEY RAILROAD.

The bill to grant lands in aid of the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad, and its completion to the Red River, was taken up, and after discussion was passed.

THE TAX BILL.

The Tax Bill was taken up at 10 o'clock, and its reading resumed from the point reached yesterday.

The following amendment, recommended by the Finance Committee, was agreed to:

That section 6 of the act of March 3, 1865, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: That every national banking, State bank or banking association shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of notes of any person, State bank or State banking association used for circulation and paid out by them after the 1st day of July, 1867, and such tax shall be assessed and paid in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. That section fourteen of the same act shall be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: That the capital of any State bank or banking association which has ceased or shall cease to exist, and which has been or shall be converted into a National Bank, for all the purposes of the act to which this is an amendment, shall be assumed to be the capital as it existed immediately before such bank ceased to exist, or was converted as aforesaid; and whenever the outstanding circulation of any bank association, corporation, company or person shall be reduced to an amount not exceeding 5 per centum of the chartered or declared capital existing at the time the same was issued, said circulation shall be free from taxation; and whenever any bank which has ceased to issue notes for circulation shall deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money, the amount of its outstanding circulation, to be redeemed at par, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, it shall be exempt from any tax upon such circulation: and whenever any State bank or banking association has been converted into a National Banking Association, and such National Banking Association has assumed the liabilities of such State bank or banking association, including the redemption of its bills, or by any agreement or understanding whatever with the representatives with such State bank or banking association shall use the bills of such State bank or banking association, such National banking association shall be held to make the required return and payment on the circulation outstanding, so long as such circulation shall exceed five per centum of the capital before such conversion of such State bank or banking association.

That an act, entitled an act to declare the meaning of certain parts of the internal revenue act, approved June 30, 1864, and for other purposes approved March 10, 1866, be amended by striking out sections 3, 4 and 5 of said act, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

That it shall be the duty of all persons required to make returns or lists of income, and articles or objects charged with an internal tax, to declare in such returns or lists whether the several rates and amounts therein contained are stated according to their values in legal-tender currency, or according to their values in coined money; and in case of neglect or refusal so to declare to the satisfaction of the Assistant Assessor receiving such returns or lists, such Assistant Assessor is hereby required to make returns or lists for such persons so neglecting or refusing, as in cases of persons neglecting or refusing to make the returns or lists required by the acts aforesaid, and to assess the duty thereon, and to add thereto the amount of penalties imposed by law in cases of such neglect or refusal; and whenever the rates and amounts contained in the returns or lists as aforesaid shall be stated in coined money, it shall be the duty of each assessor receiving the same to reduce such rates and amounts to their equivalent in legal tender currency, according to the value of such coined money in said currency for the time covered by said returns, and the lists required by law to be furnished to collectors by assessors, shall in all cases contain the several amounts of taxes or duties assessed, estimated or valued in legal tender currency only.

Chronometers were, on motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, added to the free list.

The Senate non-concurred in the Finance Committee's amendments to strike the following articles from the free list: Iron bridges, and castings for iron bridges, mills, and machinery for the manufacture of sugar, syrup and molasses from sorghum, imphee beets and corn, reapers, mowers, threshing machines and separaters, corn-shellers and wooden ware.

The amendment of the Committee to add to the House free list the following articles was agreed to.

Wooden tanks and cisterns for crude mineral oil, safes, looms, spinning machines, pumps, steam engines, hot air and hot water furnaces, sewing machines, wine made of grapes, currants or other fruits, rhubarb, india rubber, springs used expresly for railroad cars, cordage, ropes, and cables made of vegetable fibres.

The Committee recommended to strike out the following from the section relating to returns required to be made monthly or quarterly: And in case said tax or duty is not paid on or before the last day of each and every month, the Collector shall proceed to collect the same in the manner provided by law; and so much of the eighty-third section of the act to which this is an amendment, is hereby repealed, and insert in lieu thereof the following: And in case said tax is not paid on or before the last day of each and every month, the collector shall add ten per centum thereto. Provided, that notice of the time when such tax shall become due and payable shall be given in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and if said tax shall not be paid on or before the last day of the month as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of said collector to demand payment thereof with ten per centum additional thereto in the manner prescribed by law, and if said tax and ten per centum additional are not paid within ten days from and after such demand thereof, it shall be lawful for the collector or his deputy to make distraints therefor as provided by law; and so much of section 83 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3, 1865, as relates to the time of payment and collection of tax is hereby repealed; and in all cases of neglect to make such lists or returns, or in case of false and fraudulent returns, the provisions of the existing law as amended by this act shall be applicable thereto.

The amendment was agreed to.

The following was, on recommendation of the Finance Committee, stricken from the thirteenth section:

"And apothecaries shall not be regarded as retail dealers in liquors in consequence of selling or of dispensing upon physicians' prescriptions the wines and spirits officinal in the United States and other national pharmacopies, either simple or compounded, in quantities, not exceeding half a pint of either at any one time, nor exceeding in aggregate cost value the sum of $300,000 per annum."

The following provision was, on the recommendation of the committee, substituted for the House provision, in regard to distillers who fail to pay the special tax: That if any person shall carry on the business of a distiller or rectifier, without having paid the special tax as required by law, he shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine of not less than double the tax imposed upon the spirits distilled, or double the special tax due for the spirits rectified by such person or found upon the premises hereinafter mentioned, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, and all spirituous liquors so distilled or rectified, or owned by such person, or found as hereinafter mentioned, and all materials for making or preparing the same, and all vessels containing the same, and all stills or other apparatus capable of being used for distilling and owned by such person or found upon any premises where such business shall be carried on in violation of this section, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized by the Collector or Deputy Collector of the District within which such offense is committed.

The following substitute for a provision of similar purport in the House bill, was agreed to:

SEC. 75. *And be it further enacted*, That every person engaged in the business of a distiller or rectifier shall give notice in writing, subscribed by him, to the Assessor of the District within which such business is to be carried on, stating the name or style under which the name or names and the place or places of residence of the person or persons by whom and the place where said business is to be carried on and whether of distilling or rectifying. In case of a distiller the notice shall also state the kind of stills, boilers and other implements to be used, the capacity of each, the name or names of the owner or owners of the premises on which the distillery is or is to be situated, and if such premises are leased the terms of the lease. In case of any change in the location from capacity, ownership, agency, or superintendence of such distillery, still-boilers or other implements, like notice shall be given as aforesaid, within twenty-four hours of such change. Any person failing or refusing to give the notice hereinbefore required, or to give the bond hereinafter required, or giving a false or fraudulent notice under this section, shall be liable to the fine and forfeitures provided in the last preceding section. Such person shall also give bond in to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with sureties approved by the collector aforesaid, who may approve the same if he shall be satisfied by affidavits, made on said bond of the sufficiency of said sureties, conditioned that he will comply with all the requirements of the law in relation to distilled spirits. The penal sum of said bond shall be equal to double the amount of the tax on the spirits that can be distilled by such still or stills, or other implements, within a period of fifteen days. Said Collector may refuse to approve said bond when in his judgment the location of the distillery is such as would enable the distiller to defraud the revenue; and in case of such refusal the distiller may appeal to the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, whose decision in the matter shall be final. A new bond may be required in case of the death, insolvency or removal of either of the sureties, or in any other contingency, at the discretion of the Collector.

The following proviso to the thirty-first section of the bill was recommended by the Finance Committee and adopted:

Provided, That any article manufactured in a bonded warehouse established under the 12th section of the Internal Revenue Act of June 30, 1864, and located in any of the Atlantic States, may be removed therefrom for transportation to a customs bonded warehouse at any port on the Pacific coast of the United States for the purpose only of being exported therefrom under such rules and regulations, and upon the execution of such bonds or other security as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

The following new draft for the 34th section of the House bill was agreed to:

That every person making or distilling spirits, or owning any still, boiler or other vessel used for the purpose of distilling spirits, or having such still, boiler or other vessel so used under his superintendence, either as agent or owner, or using any such still, boiler or other vessel, shall from day to day make, or cause to be made, true and exact entry in a book, to be kept in such form as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe, of the number of pounds or gallons of materials used for the purpose of producing spirits, the number of gallons of spirits distilled, the number of gallons placed in the warehouse, and the proof thereof, and the number of gallons sold, the proof thereof, and the name and place of business or residence of the person to whom sold, and shall also on the first, eleventh and twenty-first days of each month, or within five days thereafter, render to the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, an account in duplicate taken from his books in the particulars, and verified by oath hereinbefore cited, of all the facts occurring after the last day of account preceding, and shall at the same time forward a like account to the Collector. The entry to be made in the books of the distiller, as aforesaid, shall, upon the several days when the returns are made, as provided, be verified by oath or affirmation of the person or persons by whom such entries shall have been made, in the presence of the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, or other proper officer, who shall append thereto his certificate of the execution of the same. The owner, agent, or superintendent of any distillery shall, in case the original entries required to be made in his books, by this act, shall not have been made by himself, subjoin to the certificate of the person by whom they were made the following oath or affirmation: "I do certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the foregoing entries are just and true, and that I have taken all the means in my power to make them so." Said book shall always be open for the inspection of any assessor, assistant assessor, collector, deputy collector, or inspector, and any premises where distilling shall be carried on shall be open to such officer or either of them at all times in day or night, while such distilling is going on. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine of $500; any person who shall render an account, under the provisions of this section, which shall be false or fraudulent, shall be liable to a fine of not less than $300, or to imprisonment not less than six months.

On the recommendation of the Finance Committee the penalty for falsely or fraudulently making any cask or package with an importer's brand was fixed at a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, and imprisonment for not less than two nor more than five years.

The following provisions recommended by the Finance Committee, were adopted:

Any person who shall change the character of any spirits, either by rectification, mixing, or otherwise, after they have been duly inspected and marked as hereinbefore provided, and place the same in other packages for consumption or sale without first stamping or branding upon such package in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe, the word "rectified," shall forfeit such spirits, and the same may be seized by the Collector or Deputy Collector of the district where such spirits may be found, or by such other collector or deputy collector as may be specially authorized by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for that purpose; and any person who shall so brand any package containing spirits, knowing the taxes thereon have not been paid, shall forfeit such spirits and be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be imprisoned for not more than two years, at the discretion of the court.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to exempt distillers of brandy from apples, peaches or grapes exclusively, from such of the provisions of this act relating to the manufacture of spirits, as in his judgment may seem expedient, and any word or words in any and all parts of this act, and of all acts to which this act is additional, indicating or referring to person or persons, shall be taken to include partnerships, firms, associations, bodies corporate or politic, or any other party whatsoever, when not otherwise designated or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof.

SEC. 46. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall remove any distilled spirits from the place where the same are distilled otherwise than into bonded warehouses, as provided by law, shall be liable to a fine of double the amount of the tax imposed thereon, or to imprisonment for not less than three months. All distilled spirits so removed, and all distilled spirits found elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse, not having been removed from such warehouse according to law, and the tax imposed by law on the same not having been paid, shall be forfeited to the United States, or may immediately upon discovery be seized and, after assessment of the tax thereon, may be sold by the collector for the tax and expenses of seizure and sale. And proceedings upon such seizure shall be according to existing provisions of law in relation to distraint and in conformity with any regulations which shall be made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and burden of proof shall be upon the claimant of said spirits to show that the requirements of law in regard to the same have been complied with; and any person who shall aid or abet in the removal of distilled spirits from any distillery otherwise than to a bonded warehouse as provided by law, shall be liable, on conviction thereof, to a fine of not less than $200, or to imprisonment for not less than three months; or any other person who shall remove or who shall aid or abet in the removal of any distilled spirits from any bonded warehouse other than is allowed by law, shall be liable to a fine of $1,000, or to imprisonment for not less than six months.

The following sections prescribing punishment for bribery, &c., were recommended by the Committee on Finance, and were adopted:

SEC. 63. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall directly or indirectly promise, offer or give, or cause or procure to be promised, offered or given any moneys, goods, rights in action, bribe, present or reward, or any promise, contract, undertaking, obligation or security for the payment or delivery of any money, goods, right in action, bribe, present or reward, or any other valuable thing whatever to any officer of the United States, or person holding any place of trust or profit, or discharging any official function under or in connection with any department of the Government of the United States after the passage of this act, with intent to influence his decision or action on any question, matter, cause or thing which may then be pending, or may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place of trust or profit, or with intent to influence any such officer or person to commit, or aid or abet in committing, any fraud on the revenue of the United States, or to connive at or collude in, or to allow or permit or make opportunity for the commission of any such fraud, and shall be thereof convicted, such person or persons so offending, promising, or giving, or causing, or procuring to be promised, offered or given, any such money, goods, right in action, bribe, present or reward, or any promise, contract, undertaking, obligation or security for the payment or delivery of any money, goods, right in action, bribe, present, or reward, or other valuable thing whatever; and the officer or person who shall in any wise accept or receive the same, or any part thereof, shall be liable to indictment in any Court of the United States having jurisdiction, and shall upon conviction thereof be fined not exceeding three times the amount so offered, promised or given, and imprisonment not exceeding three years; and the person convicted of so accepting or receiving the same, or any part thereof, if an officer or person holding any such places of trust or profit, shall forfeit his office or place; and any person so convicted under this section shall forever be disqualified to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

SEC. 64. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter, in all cases of seizure of any goods, wares or merchandise which shall, in the opinion of the Collector or Deputy Collector making such seizures, be of the appraised value of $300 or less, and which shall have been so seized as being subject to forfeiture under any of the provisions of this act or of any act to which this is an amendment, excepting in in cases otherwise provided for, the said Collector or Deputy Collector shall proceed as follows, that is to say: He shall cause a list containing a particular description of the goods, wares or merchandise seized to be prepared in duplicate, and an appraisment of the same to be made by three sworn appraisers, to be selected by him for said purpose, who shall be respectable and disinterested citizens of the United States, residing within the collection district wherein the seizure was made, the aforesaid list and appraisement shall be properly attested by such Collector or Deputy Collector, and the persons making the appraisement, for which services said appraisers shall be allowed the sum of $1 50 per day each, to be paid as other necessary charges of Collectors, according to law: if the said goods shall be found by such appraisers to be of the value of $300 or less, the said Collector or Deputy Collector shall publish a notice for the space of three weeks, in some newspaper of the district where the seizure was made, describing the articles and stating the time, place and cause of seizure, and requiring any person or persons claiming them to appear and make such claim within thirty days of the date of the publication of such notice.

Provided, That any person or persons claiming the goods, wares or merchandise so seized, within the time specified in the notice, may file with such Collector or Deputy Collector a claim stating his or their interest in the articles seized, and may execute a bond to the United States in the penal sum of $250, with sureties to be approved by said Collector or Deputy Collector, conditioned that in case of condemnation of the articles so seized the obligers will pay all the costs and expenses of the proceedings to obtain such condemnation; and upon the delivery of such bond to the Collector or Deputy Collector, he shall transmit the same with the duplicate list and description of the goods seized to the United States District-Attorney for the district, who shall proceed thereon in the ordinary manner prescribed by law; and,

Provided, also, that if there shall be no claim interposed, and no bond given within the time above specified, the Collector or Deputy Collector, as the case may be, shall give ten days' notice of the sale of the goods, wares or merchandise by publication, and at the time and place specified in said notice, shall sell the article so seized at public auction, and after deducting the expense of appraisement and sale, he shall deposit the proceeds to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury, and within one year after the sale of any goods, wares or merchandise as aforesaid, any person or persons claiming to be interested in the goods, wares or merchandise sold may apply to the Secretary of the Treasury for remission of the forfeiture thereof or any of them, and a restoration of the proceeds of said sale, which may be granted by the said Secretary upon satisfactory proof to be furnished in such manner as he shall prescribe, provided that it shall be satisfactorily shown that the applicant at the time of the seizure and sale of the goods in question, and during the intervening time was absent out of the United States, or in such circumstances as prevented him from knowing of such seizure, and that he did not know of the same; and also that the said forfeiture was incurred without wilful negligence or any intention of fraud on the part of the owner or owners of such goods. If no application for such restoration be made within one year as hereinbefore prescribed, then at the expiration of the said time the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the proceeds of the sales of the said goods, wares or merchandise to be distributed according to law, as in the case of goods, wares or merchandise condemned and sold pursuant to the decree of a competent Court.

The following amendment to the section as it came from the House prescribing penalties against Assessors, Collectors or Inspectors, who shall become interested in the manufacture of tobacco, snuff, cigars, liquors, &c., was agreed to.

And any such officer interested, as aforesaid, in any such manufacture at the time of the passage of this act, who shall fail to divest himself of such interest within sixty days hereafter, shall be held and declared to have become so interested after the passage of this act.

Pending the reading of this bill, page 233 out of 244 having been reached, Mr. FESSENDEN moved that the Senate adjourn.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Two messages from the President, one in relation to the withdrawal of Austrian troops from Mexico, and another in relation to the recent Constitutional Amendment, were read.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. HENDRICKS, in behalf of Mr. JOHNSON, who is absent, presented the minority report of the Committee of Fifteen.

Mr. TRUMBULL objected to the reception of the minority report, as a violation of the practice and precedent of the Senate.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE PUBLIC GROUNDS.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill to enlarge the public grounds around the Capitol, which was ordered to be printed.

The Senate at 5:15 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WAGON ROAD.

On motion of Mr. DEFREES, the Committee on Roads and Canals was discharged from further consideration of the bill to provide for the improvement of the wagon road from Niobrara to Virginia City, and the bill was laid on the table.

ROCK ISLAND ARMORY.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a substitute for the Senate bill, making further provision for the establishment of an armory and arsenal of construction, deposit and repair on Rock Island, Ill., and made a statement explanatory of the objects of the bill.

BRIDGE AT ROCK ISLAND.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, suggested an amendment that the bridge over the Mississippi River at Rock Island, provided for in the bill, shall be so constructed as in no way to interfere with the navigation of the Mississippi River.

Mr. COOK remarked that that could be provided for by having the bridge constructed under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Mr. ALLEY submitted an amendment, which Mr. WASHBURNE accepted, that the bridge is to be so constructed as not materially to impair or obstruct the navigation of the Mississippi.

Mr. GRINNELL remarked that no bridge could be built which would not in some degree affect navigation.

The motion to refer it to the Committee of the Whole was negatived, and the bill and amendment were considered in the House.

Mr. ALLEY's amendment was agreed to, and the substitute, as amended, was passed. It authorizes the Secretary of War to change and fix the location of the Railroad across Rock Island, and of the bridge at Rock Island across the Mississippi, and makes the following appropriations: To liquidate claims for property on Berham, Wilson and Winnebago Islands, and for property on Rock Island taken for military purposes, $293,600; to secure water power at the head of Rock Island, $100,000; to erect storehouses and to establish communication with Davenport, &c., $100,000.

THE LATE HON. JAMES HUMPHREY.

Mr. DARLING gave notice that he would to-morrow, after the morning hour, announce the death of his colleague, Mr. JAMES HUMPHREY.

COMMITTEES.

The Speaker stated that by order of the House the committees would be called to-morrow for reports of a public nature.

PENSIONS.

Mr. PERHAM, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported back adversely the House bill granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812 with Great Britain.

Mr. MILLER moved to recommit to the Committee, with instructions to report a bill, and addressed the House in support of this motion.

Mr. HALE inquired whether the gentleman from Pennsylvania or the Committee could inform the House the probable amount involved in the bill; and he administered a rebuke to the gentleman for a menace which he had used in his speech, to the effect that he would have the yeas and nays called in order to show the country what members were in favor of granting pensions to the old soldiers of 1812.

Mr. PERHAM remarked that Congress had been always extremely liberal with the old soldiers of the War of 1812, and he wished that the country were in a position to be as liberal as the gentleman from Pennsylvania desired. From calculations made it appeared that there were still living 111,000 of those old soldiers and 42,000 widows of old soldiers; in all, 153,000. Of this number, perhaps two-thirds would come within the provisions of the bill. This did not include sailors and their widows.

There would thus be at least 100,000 persons to be pensioned, which at $100 a year each, would make the annual charges ten millions.

The morning hour having expired the bill went over till next Friday.

EUROPEAN TROOPS IN MEXICO.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, transmitting a copy of the dispatch of the 4th of June, addressed to the Secretary of State by the United States Minister at Paris, in reference to the employment of European troops in Mexico, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE AMENDMENTS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Also, a message from the President in response to the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, stating that it had been communicated by the Secretary of State to the Governors of various States on the 16th of June; but that it was a ministerial act, and not to be considered as involving the assent of the Executive to the proposed amendment.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved a reference of the message to the Judiciary Committee, but at the suggestion of Mr. BANKS and others, amended the motion, and moved its reference to the Reconstruction Committee; which was agreed to.

A motion by Mr. FINK to print 50,000 extra copies, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Bills were reported during the morning hour from the Commitee of Invalid Pensions as follows:

Giving an increase of pension to Mrs. MARY E. SCATTERGOOD, which was passed.

The Senate bill granting pension to Mrs. HARRIET B. CROCKER, which was passed.

For the relief of JAMES L. PERHAM, which was passed.

For the benefit of JOHN M. JONES, of the Seventeenth Ohio Infantry, which was passed.

For the benefit of TERENCE KELLEY, which was laid on the table.

The Senate bill to substitute the name of ELMIRA M. BERRY instead of ELIZABETH BERRY, on the pension list, as the widow of Maj.-Gen. HIRAM G. BERRY, which was passed.

The Senate bill granting a pension to Mrs. CATHARINE F. WINSLOW, which was passed.

Granting a pension to Mrs. IMOGENE BUCKINGHAM, which was passed.

Granting a pension to CHARLOTTE REED, of Fall's Church, Va., whose husband was captured and shot by MOSBY's gang, which was passed.

For the relief of Lieut.-Col. FRANK LYNCH, which was passed.

For the relief of Mrs. JERUSHA WINTER, widow of a late Surgeon of the Seventh Iowa Volunteers, which was passed.

The Senate bill to extend the benefits of the pension laws to artificers, which was laid on the table, the subject being provided for in the general laws.

The Senate bill granting pension to Mrs. AMARILLA COOK, which was passed with an amendment.

The Senate bill for the relief of JANE HARRIS, which was passed.

The Senate bill granting pension to BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, which was passed.

The Senate bill granting pension to JANE D. BRENT, which was passed.

The Senate bill for the relief of CONELIUS CROLEY, which was passed with an amendment.

The Senate bill for the relief of A. J. GRAY, which was passed with an amendment.

The Senate bill granting pension to Mrs. REBECCA IRWIN, which was passed.

For the benefit of IRA B. CURTIS, which was passed.

For the relief of JOEL FARLEY, which was passed.

Granting pensions to GEORGE W. BUSH, of the Ninetieth New-York Volunteers, from August, 1863, to March, 1865, which was passed.

MARINE HOSPITALS AND REVENUE CUTTERS.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the Senate bill to amend the act of April 20, 1866, authorizing the sale of marine hospitals and revenue cutters, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

THE TEST OATH.

Mr. DRIGGS offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill directing Judges and attorneys of District Courts of the United States, in the States lately in rebellion to charge Grand Juries especially to inquire as to the violation of the test oath by parties appointed to or entering on the duties of offices, who have been disqualified from holding such offices on account of participation in the late rebellion, contrary to the intent and meaning of the act prescribing such oath.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, in the Chair, and proceeded to the consideration, as special order, of the Indian Appropriation Bill. The Committee having progressed to the end of the bill, Mr. KASSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported an amendment transferring the control of the Indians from the Interior to the War Department, superseding Indian Superintendents and agents, and requiring the duties of these offices to be discharged by officers of the army assigned to them.

Mr. WINDOM made the point of order that the amendment was not in order, being independent legislation.

The Chairman sustained the point of order, and Mr. KASSON acquiesced in the correctness of the decision.

The Committee rose, and the bill was reported to the House and passed.

REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate Bill to provide for the revision and consolidation of the Statutes of the United States, which was read three times and passed.

THE EXPOSURE OF THE INDIANA CONSPIRACY.

Mr. ROUSSEAU, from the Committee on Military Affairs, asked leave to report back a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay ELLEN SAUNDERSON, widow of Col. JOHN P. SAUNDERSON, Provost-Marshal-General of Missouri, $10,000 as compensation for special labor and services of her late husband in detecting and exposing an organized conspiracy in the loyal States against the Government of the United States. He made a statement explanatory of the bill.

Mr. SHELLABARGER testified to the inestimable services rendered by Col. SAUNDERSON in exposing the Indiana conspiracy, and said that his death was the result of his great labors.

Mr. BENJAMIN objected to the bill being reported at this time.

HOMESTEADS FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Mr. DONNELLY introduced a joint resolution to enable discharged soldiers to change their homestead selections in certain cases, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

It provides that where soldiers have made selections of homesteads while in the service of the United States through agents, and where those selections prove on examination not to be satisfactory, that they may have the first selection cancelled, and apply the fees already paid upon a new selection.

The House at 4:15 o'clock adjourned.

Execution for Murder.

AUGUSTA, GA., Friday, June 22.

WILLIAM BURNS, a citizen, and JOHN JACKSON, freedman, were hung to-day, according to the sentence of a court-martial, for the murder of CHARLES H. TEW, near Marietta, Ga., last October.

EQUAL REPRESENTATION OF THE STATES AND THE PEOPLE.

The Idea of Change in the Representation in the Senate—Constitutional Power of the Small States—Debate in the Federal Convention makes a Revolution in the Government and gives Power to the West.

THE BEECHES, Monday, June 18, 1866.

The political crisis through which our country is passing justifies, and in fact demands a more candid and thoughtful consideration of public affairs than is usually given in the heat of controversy. On every side we find wild and visionary ideas put forth, which only originate in revolutions, and which, if once seriously entertained by men of enlightened minds, will bring the country, with all its intelligence, good sense, and patriotism, into the worst of extremes. One of these ideas (which it is true is not at all practical) I wish to comment on rather to excite thought on the true principles of the Constitution. In opposition to the amendment proposition to equalize the basis of popular representation, some persons have suggested the idea of making the Senate also a representation of the people, in proportion to numbers. The suggestion itself is an evidence of the length to which the idea of revolution has gone. It is a proposition to destroy one of the two great elementary principles of the American Government. These are *popular* representation and *State* representation; the one being a complete and positive check upon the other. We may give each State two, three or five Senators; but as long as they are *equally* represented, the principle of State representation is untouched. So we may change the naturalization laws, or the age or color or sex of voters; but as long as the population is represented by numbers, the principle of popular representation is untouched. But if we permit the representation of four millions of blacks, who are not voters, and four-fifths of whom reside in half a dozen States, we do violate the principle of popular representation; and if we allow one State but one representative, while we allow another three and another five, we do violate the principle of State representation. The motive given for such a change by superficial persons is to deprive New-England of its power in the Senate! If such persons were only acquainted with the statistics of this country, they would know it can have no such effect; for Delaware, Florida, South Carolina, Louisiana and Oregon are and must remain small States. Delaware is not equal to Rhode Island, Florida is not equal to Vermont, and South Carolina will never have a white population equal to Connecticut; and even Louisiana, with the City of New-Orleans, will never have a large population of white people; neither will Oregon for a century. If any one wants to change the representation of the States, especially on the Atlantic, he had better look before he leaps; for it will put the whole power of this Government in the hands of the Central West, for the time is not distant when the eleven States in the Upper Valley of the Mississippi will have *a majority of the whole people of this nation.* When they shall get the majority of representation, and you give them that of the States also, what matters it what New-York or the South thinks? Their only defence against the coming imperialism of democracy is the *equal representation of the States.* But if they do not want that, I dare say, the West will accept the boon of empire without reluctance. But this idea is worth some consideration for the purpose of renewing our knowledge of Constitutional history. How came the *States* to be equally represented? How came the Constitution as it is? If some people who talk so superficially will read the debates on the Federal Constitution, they will get some light. The controversy in forming the Constitution was not, as some suppose, about Slavery. The desire of some members to get rid of Slavery, and the desire to keep it, on the part of South Carolina and Georgia, on account of rice culture, (for cotton was not then planted,) did not make a prolonged debate in the Convention; but the question of State power did. The great controversy of the Convention was about the small and great States. At that time Massachusetts, New-York and Virginia were the great States; and against them Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware and Jersey contended for the equal power of the States, as States, in one branch of Congress. If this could not be obtained, the Constitution would not have been formed. ELLSWORTH and JOHNSON, for Connecticut, and the Jersey members, finally conceded the representation of three-fourths of the slaves, in order to get the equal representation of the States. The States came into the Convention on an equal voting, each State having one vote. There was no popular representation in the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States. States, and only States, were represented there. The consequence was, the small States had equal power, and compelled the concession of equal power in the Senate. Thus our Constitution was formed with the complex system of checks and balances, which have heretofore been the admiration of statesmen. When the Constitution was ratified by the people—when in time numerous other States were added—when the whole came to be bound with all the social and political ties of a great nation—it was too late to change the foundation of that fabric, without destroying the whole structure. Secession was the ultraism of State Rights. If theoretically right, it was practically foolish in the extreme. The States which undertook it had become cemented into the very fabric of the nation, and no part of that structure could be taken away without tumbling the whole into ruins. The struggle was, therefore, for the life of the nation; but, even when the nation lives and is successful, we see what wounds it has received. We see a large part of the Constitution thrown down by the destruction of slavery; and we see the necessity of making new provisions in order to restore the unity of the structure. But the great principles of the Constitution remain—the *equal representation of both States and people.* If we destroy the equal representation of the States we destroy the only powerful check we have on the despotism of mere democracy. When that is gone we shall have nothing left but the democracy of numbers. But where will the democracy of numbers be? No one can be in doubt about that. People concentrate where there are rich lands. The Central West will soon be the dominant population, and by virtue of the democracy of numbers will govern New-York and the South with just as absolute control as the South governed the whole. Do you think they wont do it? You are mistaken. Human nature is the same. The West, with all its intimate social and commercial intercourse with the Atlantic, has, nevertheless, a set of ideas and interests of its own. It has no immediate foreign trade. It has always a natural outlet through the Mississippi. The newspapers of the Atlantic, which are so filled with foreign ideas, and so servilely circulate foreign opinions, do not circulate there. The West is American—far more than the Atlantic. It has more original thought, and it cannot be governed so easily by political combinations. But its human nature is equally ambitious; its resources greater. It will be quite willing to accept power, whenever the madness of party spirit shall destroy the checks and balances of the Constitution. The time is not distant when all the political power once wielded by Albany, Richmond and Boston, will be found in Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago. When that time comes, farewell to all the dreams of political ambition on the Atlantic; and if, in addition to all this natural power, you take away the rights of the *States* to checkmate mere numbers, you will have imperial power springing from what it ever has done—the democracy of numbers.

Opposed, as I ever have been, to the ultraism of State Rights, I cannot help thinking that the real State Rights (the existence of State Governments and their equal representation) to be the true conservation of our Government. Unlimited democracy must, I think, issue in unlimited despotism. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

FROM CANADA.

Subsidence of the Fenian Excitement—Confidence in the American Government—Cost of Defending the Border.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, C. W., Monday, June 18, 1866.

The Fenian excitement has again, in a great measure, subsided throughout Canada, and many of the troops, both regulars and volunteers, are being removed from the frontier. The former return to their old quarters, the latter to their respective homes. This sudden recall meets with no favor from the people generally, who regard it as altogether premature and ill-advised. Not one man in ten believes that the so-called Fenian raid is over, and all think that the present force should be rather increased than diminished. The Government, however, has decided otherwise, and thus the frontier is again being rapidly shorn of its best defence. I may say from personal knowledge that the Canadian Administration has the most implicit faith in the fidelity and sincerity of the American Government, and that it accepts without reserve the assurances of the latter that the neutrality laws shall be preserved at all cost, and marauding inroads be made to cease. The population, too, has faith in the good intentions of the powers at Washington. They doubt, however, their ability to watch such an immense frontier at all points, unless machinery on a scale equal to that required for an actual frontier war were put in operation by the United States; and they do not anticipate that such very energetic measures will be taken. They think, therefore, that a large force should still be kept on the Canadian frontier, and view with great disapprobation the measures just taken by their Government to lessen it.

The cost of preparing to meet these raids will be considerable, as Provincialists view public expenditure. It is probable, however, that the surplus moneys already in the hands of the Government will permit of its liquidation without the necessity of a recourse to a special vote of Parliament. At no period in its history has this country been in so flourishing a condition as during the past year. Whatever may be the future effect on the commercial interests of Canada of the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, certain it is that the mere notice of its cessation turned a steady stream of gold into Canada. Every spare article that would be liable to duty after the 17th of March last was bought up at high prices. The country was scoured for cattle and agricultural produce, and the orders for lumber poured in in an abundance unsurpassed. A great deal of American capital had, too, been invested in Canadian mineral and oil lands, especially in the Upper Province. The sudden close, too, of the civil war, and the consequent demand for all kinds of commodities for the Southern markets, became an additional source of wealth to Canadians. Wholesale and retail stores were cleared out at most remunerative prices to the sellers. It is computed that, altogether, not less than sixty millions of dollars have been left within the last year by Americans in Canada. The harvest, too, was unusually abundant, so that prosperity reached all classes of the population. The revenue from customs has necessarily benefited by the unusual increase in the sales last year of imported goods. For the ten months of the fiscal year already passed, a gain of $1,400,000 is shown, as compared with a similar period in the preceding year, and this will, no doubt, reach a minimum of at least a million and a half of dollars. This will probably all be swallowed up in paying the cost of Fenian inroads, together with the board and lodging of such as remain behind in jail. The latter ruffians are principally stowed away in the cells of the prison at Toronto, or, as that edifice is better known here, in the "Grand Fenian Lodge of Canada, No. 1." Our imports and exports for the last ten months almost exactly balance, each amounting to about $44,000,000. It is estimated they will make a total of $100,000,000 by the end of the year. In the corresponding period of last year the imports were but $36,000,000 and the exports $30,000,000. For a scattered population of 3,000,000 inhabitants, such returns as these are not bad. Access to receipts from stamps and excise is not yet obtainable. They are expected, however, to be very satisfactory.

A statement of sales of public lands for the half-year ending on the 31st of December last is issued. It appears that in Lower Canada some 60,000 acres were sold, at an average of about 50 cents an acre. This leaves upward of 6,000,000 acres of surveyed lands still left undisposed of in that section of the Province only. The unsurveyed residue is of vastly greater extent. In Upper Canada the sales were about 53,000 acres, the average selling price being about $1 70. This very large average is due to many lots, including those known to contain coal oil and valuable minerals, being offered, and the price run up at auction. Boundless quantities of excellent farming lands can, however, be had at half a dollar per acre, and time for payment given. The Government is, too, now considering a new scheme having in view free grants of land for intending settlers. Nearly all the land here is heavily timbered and well watered. The woods and forests form a considerable branch of revenue, producing this year nearly $300,000 in the shape of timber dues, ground rents, &c.

THE WEST.

Fenianism—Politics—The Crops.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 18, 1866.

Last week I gave you an account of the arrest of several of the Fenian leaders in this city, Gen. LYNCH, "Senator" SCANLON and others. Since then some further arrests have been made; but our authorities are not very hearty in the matter, as is apparent from the fact that the rearrested were all discharged on their own recognizance. Judge DRUMMOND, of the United States District Court, called the attention of the Grand Jury to the subject in a very pointed charge against violations of our neutrality laws. But as the Irish vote is somewhat involved in the matter, such of our officials as are dependent upon the popular suffrage are rather cautious how they move; and many of them address public meetings favoring their cause.

Notwithstanding the failure of the first Canadian campaign there are many who are yet sanguine of ultimate success. Drilling is still going forward at several places in this city, and recruits are arriving from the interior. There are large numbers in the city, some encamped in tents in the outskirts, some domiciled with the more ardent Fenians, while others have taken unasked possession of unoccupied buildings. About twenty are in our jail, having been arrested for various offences, principally theft and highway robbery.

It would seem that the whole farce had been played out. But the Irish, even the more intelligent among them, do not appear to think so. Could they have their way, unmolested by the United States authorities, they would give the Canadians serious trouble. But it is proper that our neutrality laws be enforced, even though England and Canada did act badly during the rebellion.

The Canadians resident here, formed a military company, and promptly tendered their services to the Provincial Government. They left here last week; but we presume will not return. They were under the command of Lieut. A. C. FREED, late of the United States Army.

The nominations for members of Congress have already commenced in this State and Iowa. In the Third District Mr. WASHBURNE has been renominated by acclamation. There was an effort made in some of the counties of the district to apply the principle of rotation, but the good sense of the people prevailed and they concluded to continue Mr. WASHBURNE, as his experience is valuable in the present crisis. In Iowa, Mr. GRINNELL failed of a renomination, on account of the rotation principle being applied; and it is understood that Mr. KASSON will fail for personal reasons. It is probable that most of our present delegation will be returned, at least renominated.

The condition of the crops in the Mississippi Valley is a matter of much public importance. We have conflicting reports from various localities in regard to the prospects of Winter wheat; but, on the whole, I am inclined to the opinion that the crop will be an average one. The Spring grains, too, promise well. It is too early, and the season is too backward to express an opinion in relation to corn prospects. It is the middle of June, and fires are burning in the grate, and are quite comfortable; yet, with favorable weather in July and August, the crop will mature.

There is some excitement concerning the *trichina* among the hogs. Three of a family at Marion, Iowa, recently died of the disease, caused by these parasites unmistakably. A piece of the pork, and also a piece from the affected part of one of the boys who died, were sent here for examination. The Chicago Academy of Science instituted an investigation which showed conclusively the presence of the *trichina* in both. But it is generally understood that this is no new thing with our pork; but that the existence of the insects has been known for years. And it is probable that deaths have occurred from them which have been ascribed to unknown causes. There is much anxiety among the pork raisers, as well as pork eaters, on account of these doubtful points.

One of our local excitements is that Crosby's Opera House is up in an "Art Association," to be drawn by the holder of the lucky ticket. It is a block of five-story marble fronts, 140 by 180 feet. In the same drawing there are included 300 pictures from approved artists, among them BIERSTADT'S "Yosemite Valley," valued at $20,000.

The American Sharp-Shooters' Festival has been held in this city during the past week. There was a large number in attendance—from five hundred to a thousand—mostly Germans. The Association offered various prizes for marksmanship, and the days were passed in shooting, drinking beer, and other Teutonic festivities. The affair wound up yesterday (Sunday) with a demonstration on the grounds four miles north of city and at North Market Hall in the evening. These foreigners know no Sabbath, and are spreading demoralization wherever their influence is felt. If we gain in material things by the Germans coming among us, we lose immeasurably in those which are most important. There were those present from all parts of the country.

The stone-cutters of this city are on a general strike for nine hours per day. The employers, contractors, architects and proprietors of buildings in the course of erection, for which stone fronts are required, have had a meeting, and resolved not to accede to the demands of the workmen. Building is to be postponed and contracts extended until the difficulty is over.

We are progressing pretty well with our municipal expenses. They hav edoubled within the past ten years, and for 1866 will not be much, if any less than $1,500,000, or about $7 50 for each man, woman and child. Liquor selling renders about a third of this necessary.

Business is fair. The grain gamblers are on the rampage. The rise in gold has excited the grain market quite extensively. There is a much larger number of dwellings and business places to rent in this city now than for four years past, and yet building is going forward quite rapidly.

SPEECH BY HON. L. D. CAMPBELL.

His Views upon the Political Questions of the Day.

Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, who was recently appointed Minister to Mexico, by President JOHNSON, made a speech at Dayton, Ohio, a few days since. Much of it was taken up with replies to personal attacks by Ohio papers. The following paragraphs bear upon the questions of the day:

"Now, a few words about this matter of suffrage, and the difficulty that has existed between Congress and the President of the United States. Mr. DICKSON, in his communication, says he gives importance to what I may say, because he supposes, from my relations with President JOHNSON, there is a sort of semi-official dignity or force to be given to my utterances. Let me dispossess his mind, and the minds of other men, on this subject. True, I am personally and intimately acquainted, and have been for the last fifteen years or more, with President JOHNSON; but I never have been authorized by him to be the representative or organ of the opinions which he entertains. I have no authority, and never have had, to speak for him; and until he expressly confers upon me such authority, I never will undertake to speak for him. He is fully capable of speaking for himself [cheers,] and so far as I am concerned, I never have authorized him to speak for me. I consider myself competent to do my own thinking, and on proper occasions, to do my own talking. The President of the United States, by his public measures and public utterances, has, from the beginning, claimed that this right of suffrage is one over which the States of the Union, and not the General Government, have each one sole and exclusive jurisdiction; in other words, that by the terms of the Federal Constitution only so much power was given to the Federal Government by the States and the people as is expressly provided for in that instrument; and that all other powers—the right of regulating the question of suffrage being one—are reserved to the States respectively and to the people. Hence after the rebellion was conquered, and when the duty of restoring these States to their original relations with the Federal Government became necessary to be considered, President JOHNSON held that neither he nor Congress combined had any authority whatever to interfere with this question in the States. A few instances may be adduced, perhaps, without making the matter tedious, to show that from the commencement of the Government this view of the subject was that taken by the fathers of the Republic, and by all statesmen from their day to the present. *There is no instance to be found on record where the powers of the Federal Government have been exercised for the purpose of controlling this question of suffrage in a State, each State having claimed and exercised exclusive jurisdiction over this question for itself. Hence you will find in no two States of the Union the qualifications of voters precisely the same.* In the State of Massachusetts, which claims to be a republican government, and sets itself up as the only true example of republicanism, no person can vote who is unable to read and write; and yet there is no distinction on account of color. They allow both black and white to vote in Massachusetts if they can read and write.

In Ohio, by our Constitution, we provide that every white male citizen of the United States over twenty-one years of age, having resided twelve months in the State, shall vote, and that negroes cannot vote. But this man DICKSON, in his letter, says I propose to amend the Constitution by the resolutions which I offered a few days ago, so as to prohibit negroes from voting; because, says he, all those having African blood in their veins, who are half white, can vote now. That is true, under the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio. But it has not been decided, as the learned Judge would have it, that "negroes" having more than half white blood should vote. The Court denied that where the white blood predominated, under the Constitution and the law, that person was a white citizen, and therefore entitled to vote. In the State of Indiana it is provided that any white inhabitant of the State, having resided there six months, shall vote. So that while in Ohio we require a foreigner to be naturalized before he votes, in Indiana the foreigner, before naturalization, can vote on a residence of six months. *All this shows that the doctrine of President Johnson is correct, that it has always been recognized as the true doctrine that each State shall regulate the question of suffrage for itself.* But the Congress of the United States, a very large portion of them, have insisted upon it that the President of the United States, and the Congress of the United States, before allowing those States that were in rebellion to be represented in Congress, should require them to confer the right of suffrage on this mass of negroes lately enfranchised, as one of the results of the rebellion. This is the programme, and I tell you that, whatever may be your views in the County of Butler, it is a part of the political programme of these Radicals, that before the next Presidential election the negroes of the country shall be enfranchised, or these States that have been in rebellion shall not be represented in Congress, and shall not participate in the next Presidential election. So that it is not so much matter as to the right and expediency of conferring negro suffrage, as it is a deep-laid scheme by which these men, for party purposes, intend to hold power for four years more. [Great applause.] And whether it is a party to which I have been attached or not, when great principles are thus to be outraged, I for one will denounce it. [Renewed applause.] A few words now in regard to the recent amendment that has been adopted by Congress, and submitted for ratification, to the Constitution of the United States. I believe there have been, as near as I can recollect, about one hundred and sixty-five amendments offered to the Constitution of the United States during the present term of Congress. They have finally, notwithstanding they insist on taking jurisdiction of this question of suffrage in the States, at last abandoned their theory, and come down pretty nearly to the theory upon which JOHNSON started out, and for which during the last six months he has received such unmeasured abuse from these very men. They don't propose now to take jurisdiction of the question of suffrage, but they do submit to the States an amendment to the Constitution, providing that representation—the power in Congress and in the electoral college for President and Vice-President—shall be based upon votes, and not upon population, as it has been heretofore, the object being either to cut off the political power of the States lately in rebellion to the extent of the negro population they may have, or to compel them, in order to get this political power, to allow the negro to vote; in either of which events this Radical element, *with* CHASE *at the head*, expect to get control of matters so as to elect the next President of the United States. Now, this constitutional amendment is generally regarded as a popular proposition. I believe it is said President JOHNSON has expressed a disposition to favor the proposition, or did at some time during the course of his past life. But it makes no difference to me what President JOHNSON may think on this or any other subject, provided I deem it wrong; for, Mexican Minister or no Mexican Minister, I don't mean to tie my coat tail to ANDREW JOHNSON or anybody else; and I will only support his measures, or anybody else's, to the extent I believe them right.

Now, unpopular as it may seem to be, I tell you here to-day *that this proposition to base representation and political power upon votes alone is a dangerous proposition. I say dangerous, and particularly to the North, where it is so popular.* Let us look at it. When they, the South, as a section, find it necessary in their opinion, for the purpose of carrying some particular system of measures they may favor, to increase their political power, they will give the suffrage to the negro. Aye, they will confer it upon this mass of human beings, who, by the effect of their long years of bondage, have been so degraded, as we used to remark before the rebellion, as to be but little above the brute creation. They will confer upon these negroes, and the *result will be that, as a section, they will come into the political counsels of the nation, and into the Federal electoral college, with the whole five-fifths of the negro power, instead of the three-fifths they had when in the condition of slavery.* But, gentlemen tell me they cannot control the negroes, and when suffrage is conferred upon them they will stand up and vote against the men in whose employ they may happen to be. I say it is not so. You all know that I have been a candidate for Congress several times during my life, and if there are any Democrats, or so-called Copperheads, here—and I see some of them—they can bear testimony that I had some pretty hard knocks, and run some very close races. In this long experience I learned that whenever I found a man who was a contractor on a railroad or a turnpike, who had a hundred hands working for him, and who was prompt in paying them at the end of the week, it would pay to give him special attention. I took more pains to get on the fair side of such contractors and their superintendents and bosses than I did other gentlemen of higher merits, who did not have anybody in their employ. And why? Because I knew that the man who had a hundred white men working for him, and who paid them fairly and honestly, when the election day came it was natural he should be consulted by them as to whom it was best to vote for, CAMPBELL or VALLANDIGHAM. [Laughter and cheers.] I know that as the vote of the employer was cast so went ninety-nine hundredths of the whole vote. And every other candidate, speaking honestly his experience, will admit the proposition I make. Now if these white laborers of the North, who are in a state of comparative independence, who have plenty to eat, wear, and drink, can be thus almost imperceptibly controlled during a political struggle by the men in whose employ they are, how much more will it be the case in regard to the negroes of the South, who are not so independent. They are houseless, hatless, bootless, coatless, shoeless, and will remain for years in a state of comparative dependence upon the men who employ them. And if the planters of the South who have a hundred, two hundred, five hundred of these negroes in their employ, give them only fair treatment and compensation under the new system of free labor, when the day of election comes round I want to know whether these Africans—who are more confiding in their natures, and less suspicious than whites—will not naturally look to the men whom they regard as their benefactors for counsel as to the kind of ticket they shall deposit. Then, if this amendment shall be ratified—but I don't believe it will be—you will find, that the South will come up in the councils of the nation with five-fifths of this negro political power, instead of three-fifths, as before. How they will use it, God only knows. There will be no longer any slavery on which to concentrate their power, for the result of the rebellion has been to take that institution out of the way. But there will be other questions, as in the days of CALHOUN, when this slavery question had nothing to do with their sectionalism. In 1832, when CALHOUN raised the cry of nullification and came near involving the country in a war such as that through which we have just passed, it was simply on account of objections to the tariff laws then in force. It was a question only of the almighty dollar. So, I fear, it will be again, if this system of apportioning political power is adopted, and this State of things is kept up between the North and South. If political power is based upon voters, the South will unite as a section and come in with more power than ever, and strike down not only your tariff laws, but repudiate the public debt that was created to put down the rebellion. These remarks have been rather disjointed, my only object being to present a general outline of the reasons that render it very proper that the people should speak in their primary meetings on this question of negro suffrage, because it is intimately blended with other questions as to the restoration of the States in the Union. I do not desire, in whatever I may have said here, or may say elsewhere, to indulge in any acrimonious feelings. I do not desire to have any trouble with my political associates, or with anybody else. But if, for the reason that I am disposed to meet this question in what I regard as a manly way, I am to be pursued in the same spirit that they have pursued President JOHNSON—denouncing him one day as a drunkard, and the next as a Copperhead, or traitor—if that line of policy is to be adopted toward me, humble individual as I am, by my past political associates, I shall raise my feeble voice in self-defence. In the language of the gallant Fitz James, when surrounded by the hordes of Rhoderic Dhu, I shall say to them:

"Come one, come all, this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I!"

[Great Applause.]

Sale of the Southwest Pacific Railroad to John C. Fremont.

From the Missouri Democrat, June 16.

We are informed that the sale of the Southwest Pacific Railroad to Gen. FREMONT was consummated yesterday by the approval of the contract of sale, and by the execution and delivery of the deed to Gen. FREMONT and of the mortgage by Gen. FREMONT to the State. The first installment of purchase money ($325,000) was paid to the Commissioners, who to-day delivered possession to JAMES TANSEIG, Esq., as attorney in fact of Gen. FREMONT. The papers were all filed for record in the Recorder's office of the county. By reference to the seventh and eighth paragraphs of the contract, it appears that the interest of the State is very stringently secured. A failure to perform any condition of the contract works a forfeiture of the road and every portion of it to the State, and gives to the Governor the right to take immediate possession of the road without process of law. Besides this, the State gets a mortgage on the road securing the balance of the purchase-money, and the performance of all the conditions of the contract. This mortgage may be enforced by a sale of the road in the ordinary mode. The ninth article of the contract secures to the State lien the precedence over all other liens and mortgages which may be hereafter created by the purchaser. By the terms of the contract the road is to be completed to Springfield in two years, while the law required the road to be completed to Springfield in four years. In several other respects is the contract more favorable to the State than the law required. Thus the law required the preservation of a lien to the State, only for the payment of the purchase money and for the expenditure of half a million dollars each year, while the contract preserves a lien to the State for those two and all other conditions of the contract.

We are informed that the contract was drawn up by the attorneys of the Commissioners and of the purchaser, and that the Governor before approving it submitted the same to the Attorney-General, who pronounced the contract drawn in accordance with the law.

It is the intention of the purchaser to commence work immediately, and to complete the road as fast as men and money can build it.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Great Diminution in the Number of Arrests—The Excitement Subsiding in the Police Courts—The Raid to Continue Despite Judge Cardozo's Decision.

The raid upon unlicensed liquor-dealers continued in full force during the whole of yesterday and last night, but the total number of arrests made by the Police was not so great as on either of the two previous days. The reason for this diminution is stated to be the sudden closing up of so many unlicensed drinking saloons and liquor stores, and because many of those previously arrested concluded to be on the safe side, and so made application for a license to the Board of Excise, thereby securing a temporary respite from the rigorous enforcement of the law. The decision of Judge CARDOZO, which was published in full in the law reports of the TIMES yesterday, caused great satisfaction among those opposed to paying $250 for a license, and it was believed by many that the annoyance and trouble of being compelled to give bail would be done away with in the several Police Courts. The sequence, however, proved the fallacy of such hopes; for no sooner had the business of the day been fairly commenced, than the watchful patrolmen on duty began arresting all those keeping open house that had not the necessary document from the Excise Board hung up over their bars. The fact being stated in yesterday's TIMES that nearly all of the Police Magistrates had paroled all those arrested and brought before them during the afternoon session, on charges of alleged violations of the Excise Law, made many daring spirits believe that a similar easy procedure would enable them to break the law with impunity; but this hope also proved false, in at least two of the Courts.

It being understood that many of the Police were relaxing their efforts in arresting delinquent dealers, General Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY issued, yesterday afternoon, the following order:

POLICE HEADQUARTERS, No. 300 MULBERRY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

To Captain ——, —— *Precinct:*

The decision of Judge CARDOZO applies only to the case of GEORGE HOLT. You will continue to enforce the orders already received in regard to the Excise Law and liquor dealers until instructed otherwise by the Superintendent.

JOHN A. KENNEDY.

Under this order the arrests will continue to be prosecuted in the future, and will no doubt gather in volume.

JEFFERSON MARKET COURT.

The scenes in and around Jefferson Market yesterday morning and afternoon were not quite so exciting as on Wednesday or Thursday, the novelty of the wholesale arrests of liquor-dealers having considerably worn off. The Court-room was not so crowded, nor was there so much confusion. Justice LEDWITH was at first inclined to allow all those brought before him on charges of alleged violations to go on their own recognizances, but two or three of the more obstinate declined to give bail, so the magistrate was compelled to receive the complaints, requiring the following persons to find bail in the sum of $100 to answer the charges in the Court of General Sessions—those who refused in the morning coming to their senses during the afternoon:

John B. Caden, 139 Hammond-st.
A. N. Radcliff, 124 Prince.
Stephen Reilly, 31 19th-st.
Ch't Doherty, 154 W. 27th.
Patrick Hawley, 112 4th-av.
Thos. Dooley, 476 9th-av.
Thos. Mooney, southeast corner 7th-av. and 38th-st.
Hannah Carroll, 492 West 12th-st.
Geo. Denoyelles, 74 Greenwich-av.
Conrad Keyser, 637 Greenwich-st.
Michael Caden, 139 Hammond-st.
Phillip Beck, 131 Bleecker.
John McNeal, 100 W. 19th.
Albert J. Marchousky, 444 2d-av.
James P. Howe, 93 Prince.
John O'Rielly, 74 4th-av.
Arthur Embery, 72 Greenwich-av.
Drederich Wessels, 29 9th-av.
Henry Bennett, 685 Washington-st.
Henry McGinn, corner 6th-av. and 32d-st.
Michael Maloney, corner 10th-av. and 31st-st.
Tim'y Donohue, 294 7th-av.
John O'Reilly, corner 7th-av. and 23d-st.
John D. Hines, 161 11th-av.
Henry Smith, 94 Prince-st.
James Ropes, 329 W. 30th.

THE TOMBS COURT.

Notwithstanding the decision of Judge CARDOZO, the officers belonging to the down-town Precincts were active in making search for delinquent and unlicensed liquor dealers, but succeeded in securing only about fifty persons who were violating the law. The following were arraigned before Justice DOWLING:

Patrick Bartley, 471 Greenwich, arrested twice.
G. W. Proctor, 133 Hudson.
Wm. Alles, 153 Chatham.
Thos. Mullaney, 121 Mott.
Chas. Schlett, 100 Elizabeth.
Jas. Leonard, 209 Fulton.
P. Matthews, 9 James-slip.
John Brady, 56 Roosevelt.
M. Young, 48 Spring.
John Reynolds, 36 Cherry.
Hugh Bennett, 47 Mott.
Peter Durr, 57 Walker.
G. N. Smith, 70 Catharine.
Henry Baker, 45 Whitehall.
N. Morey, 73 Mulberry.
J. O'Neill, 364 Greenwich.
John Conway, 36 Oliver.
Richard Slagaten, 126 Elm.
Peter P. Decker, 217 Hester.
J. F. Bullmenkel, 127 Crosby.
Pat. Murphy, 260 Mott.
Fred. Straub, 189 Grand.
H. Henke, 118 Leonard.
Julius Sattler, 217 Hester.
John Hanagan, 87 New Chambers.
Dennis Cahill, 10 Roosevelt.
Wm. Day, 30 Spring.
Adam Rabel, 205 Elm.
Martin W. Aherns, 198 Elm.
G. Anderson, 586 Broadway.
Henry Tain 226 William.
John Cain, 2 James-slip.
John C. White, 133 Hudson.
Wm. O'Toole 42 Elm.
D. O'Connell, 84 Oliver.
M. Mayeale, 19 Cherry.
A. Sherlock, 41 Thomas.
John H. Freese, 62 Oliver.
Charles Uhlmann, 2 Mott.
Ryan Ladden, 145 Worth.
Rudolph Peters, 353 Broome.
Ch'n Seebich, 100 Centre.
John H. Meyer, 28 Marion.
Wm. Aiburs, 153 Chatham.
A. Smith, 166 W. Broadway.
H. Newholt, 41 E. Houston.

Mr. MEYER, of No. 28 Marion-street, informed the Justice that he had not violated the Excise Law, as he did not profess to sell liquor, and was asleep when arrested. This novel excuse did not prevent his being held to bail. All of the above prisoners were held for trial at the Court of General Sessions, being permitted to depart upon their own recognizances.

ESSEX MARKET COURT.

The following persons were arraigned before Justice MANSFIELD yesterday, and required to furnish bail in the sum of $300 each:

Patrick Kevan, 266 Av. A.
Herman Schneider, 55 Monroe.
Carson Peters, 104 Monroe.
Jas. Campbell, 17 East.
Holden Eager, 3 Essex.
Charles Bedell, 1 1st-av.
Pat. Brady, 43 Mangin.
Jas. Nugent, 48 Mangin.
Wm. Henrich, 110 Delancey.
John Erlenwein, 186 2d.
Patrick Boyle, 8 Monroe.
James Curran, 19 Pitt.
Peter Hughes, 249 Stanton.
Patrick Smith, 34 Goerck.
James Mangin, 245 Bowery.
F. W. Strawhous, 108 Av. B.
John C. Franckenstein, 291 E. Houston.
H. Meyuderks, 124 Attorney.
Michael Halpin, 153 Av. B.

YORKVILLE COURT.

Justice KELLEY held the following persons to bail in the sum of $300 each, to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions:

Chas. K. McGuire, corner 31st-st. and 4th-av.
James Deneny, 377 3d-av.
Wm. H. Creed, 612 8th-av.
Thos. McGuire, 612 8th-av.
Patr'k Kenneday, 898 3d-av.
Jared N. Beaty, 42d-st. and Broadway.
Thomas Pettit, cor. 86th-st. and 8th-av.
Thos. Haney, 129 East 47th.
Wm. Stackman, 56th-st. and 1st-av.
James Kenally, 353 3d-av.
Wm. Rooner, 724 4d-av.
Thos. Ballentine, 592 2d-av.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF EXCISE.

At the opening of the Board, yesterday afternoon, Mr. ACTON, from the Committee on Applications for License, reported favorably upon 381 petitions, and the Board voted to license the applicants, thus making its total of licenses granted 6,334. Treasurer MANIERRE reported that 5,475 licenses had been taken out at noon, and that he had received $1,070,850 therefor. Of these 3,489 are of the first class, authorizing the holders to sell liquors of all kinds, and 1,986 are of the second class, permitting the sale of only ale and beer; $821,000 of the money was paid by New-York, and $221,000 by Brooklyn; sixteen applications for license had been rendered since the promulgation of Judge CARDOZO'S opinion. Various petitions were received by the Board, from venders whose applications had been rejected by the Committee, and those were appropriately referred.

HENRY WAELDEN, of No. 177 William-street; JOHN GARVEY, of Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, and CLAUS PLATH, of No. 314 West-street, were called to trial for exposing liquors for sale on Sunday, the 10th instant; but the allegations were not proved, and the complaints were dismissed.

The Board adjourned to next Friday afternoon.

The Old Board of Excise.

This Board held a session yesterday, during which a large number of liquor-dealers made their appearance and wished to know whether the Board were prepared to issue licenses. Mr. ROBERT D. HOLMES, counsel to the Board, replied that the subject was under consideration, and that their decision would be made public shortly.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioners Acton and Bergen.

JUDGE RUSSEL'S COMPLAINT.

At Police trials, on Wednesday last, the trial of Patrolman WILLIAM SMITH, of the Twentieth Precinct, for alleged subornation of perjury, was concluded. The officer's triumph was complete. The charge was preferred, more than a month ago, by Capt. GEO. W. WALLING, at the instance of City Judge RUSSEL, in whose presence Ex-Judge SIDNEY H. STUART had accused Officer SMITH of subornation of perjury, and of having been a horse-thief. On the first day of the trial before the Police Commissioners, City Judge RUSSEL, having qualified by taking the oath in the usual form, said: "I had before me, last term, two witnesses who swore that Policeman WILLIAM SMITH had offered them money to testify against one KAMISKY, who had been arrested on a charge of horse-stealing; Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER informed me that he could produce other witnesses to render like testimony; out of Court the officer's behavior was bad; for no sooner had KAMISKY been acquitted than Officer SMITH rearrested him as a deserter; I ordered him back into the court-room, and bade the officers of the Court enter complaint against him for subornation of perjury, and he is now under bail to stand trial on this charge; I have thought it my duty to have these charges made." More than a score of witnesses were examined after Judge RUSSEL had testified, and the charges promised a deal of trouble to Officer SMITH, until one STERNWALD appeared on the stand, called there by Mr. SPENCER, to establish the respectability of the officer's accusers. This witness of the prosecution, intending to damage the officer, succeeded in doing precisely the reverse.

It appears that during that period of the late war when officers were compelled to sleep on horseback to prevent the thieves from stealing their animals, a precious gang of the Twentieth Ward banditti drove a thriving trade in horse-flesh, and that Gen. VAN VLIET, learning that many Government animals had been sold in that Ward, employed Policeman SMITH to aid the nation in the recovery of its property. The officer recovered several animals, and was at length constrained to take into custody one of the thieves. The prisoner was fully committed, and the Grand Jury sent his case to the Court of General Sessions; but there his confederates outswore the complainant, and while the trial was pending Officer SMITH approached two of the thief's accomplices and offered them a share of the Government's reward for the capture and restoration of its stolen stock if they would go on the stand and tell all they knew of the theft. The gang, hearing of this offer, at once took measures to intimidate their associates, and bought them up at a higher price than Officer SMITH had offered for their testimony, and to avenge themselves they twisted the officer's proposal into subornation of perjury, and swore to it. STERNWALD, who kept a lager-bier saloon in the Twentieth Ward, and through whom Officer SMITH had gathered information which enabled him to intercept the bounty-jumpers and thieves who frequented the neighborhood, is believed to have been bought up by the gang before they trumped up the charge of subornation of perjury and of horse-thieving; but when put on the stand as a witness he was not smart enough to conceal such facts as it was necessary to conceal, and it was made clear by his testimony that the theft of which the accused had been guilty was the stealing of the Government's property from the thieves, under the orders of an army officer, and that his "subornation of perjury" was a mere offer of part of the reward to two or three of the gang to disclose, under oath, their knowledge of the exploits of a horse-thief and his accomplices.

WHAT CAME OF A STREET FIGHT.

One evening recently, two boys fought in the Seventeenth Precinct, and Officers RILEY and LORIGAN pursued them to the intersection of Twelfth-street and Avenue B. Here one of the offenders was arrested, and the other escaped into Mr. JOSEPH ROGERS' stable, but was pursued and finally captured by Patrolman RILEY. As the officer was crossing the threshold of the stable the proprietor interfered, and bade him get back to the street; but Officer RILEY admonished Mr. ROGERS rather sharply, and kept on in pursuit of the boy. It is alleged that Mr. ROGERS seized the whiffle-tree of one of his coaches and threatened to dash out Officer RILEY'S brains; but Mr. ROGERS denies this impeachment, and avers that after Officers RILEY and LORIGAN had taken the two youths to the Fifth street Police Station they returned to his stable, and there, without provocation on his part, assaulted him, tore off his coat, severely maltreated him, made coarse, profane and obscene threats and dragged him off to the Police-station. During the struggle Mrs. ROGERS and two of her feminine friends contrived to "get in" and test the quality of the officers' batons. The officers were victorious, of course. On reporting to their superiors they charged that Patrolman LEWIS P. WATERMAN, of the Eleventh Precinct, witnessed the combat but declined to interfere, and moreover, encouraged Mr. ROGERS to resist after he had been made prisoner; and for this alleged misconduct they summoned him to trial. He introduced Mrs. ROGERS and her female friends to swear that he had passed on his beat far up the street and was not near Mr. ROGERS' stable at the time of the encounter; but it was noted that the women rendered their testimony with remarkable vigor, and that on leaving the witness' stand one of their number demonstratively bade Officers RILEY and LORIGAN wait until she should be called to testify in the complaint which Mr. ROGERS had preferred against them, and this behavior of the witness was regarded as highly suggestive and not favorable to Officer WATERMAN. Here, now, is the story in brief: Two boys committed a breach of the peace; two officers arrested them and then undertook to apprehend a stabler for alleged in erference; three women felt the weight of two policemens' batons on their arms; a Seventeenth Ward crowd, numbering something less than a small army, followed the officers to the Fifth-street Police station; a half-day was consumed in making affidavits; a score of witnesses lost another half-day in Police Trial Chamber, and after a muddled trial all the charges were dismissed.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY AGAIN.

Miss MARY MULLANE, of No. 224 West Thirty-sixth-street, and Miss JULIA MORAN, of No. 534 Ninth-avenue, charged that at about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 18th instant, Patrolman ROBERT B. PITCAIRN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested them while they were peaceably walking in Fourth-avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets, and took them to the Mercer-street police station, whence they were, after brief detention, discharged. It appears that Mrs. McCUNE, of No. 85 Fourth-avenue, having observed two girls two hours or longer romping up and down the sidewalk, and generally misbehaving themselves, called Officer PITCAIRN'S attention to the fact, described the misses, and requested him to take charge of them, as, if they were innocent, they were near a house of ill-fame into which they might be inveigled, and if they were bawds they should be taken into custody. The officer promised, if he should see the girls, to take them to the Police-station for protection. Subsequently he saw the two complainants, and as they answered Mrs. McCUNE'S description, he arrested them. THOMAS MULLANE, brother of one of the misses, appeared before the Commissioners and testified that during the hour previous to his sister's arrest she was at home, thus making it clear that the arrest was one of mistaken identity. The Commissioners cautioned the officer hereafter, and the complainants departed looking daggers at Mrs. McCUNE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Messrs. DAVID BIDWELL, DANIEL SEELEY, GEORGE HOPKE, ALBERT GROWNDEL, ERNEST SHAIN and HERMAN WESHMEN, of the warehouse at No. 254 Pearl-street, appeared against Patrolman GEORGE WHITTALLS, and accused him of addressing them in violent language and conducting himself improperly. It was shown that the complainants' cart blocked up the street, and that the officer had merely threatened to arrest the cartman if he would not move on, and thus release a hundred cartmen behind him; and it appeared in testimony that his improper language was, "I understand my business." The Commissioner threw the complaint out.

Mrs. GEERNE BUTER, of No. 414 Washington-street, complained of Patrolman THOMAS ROACH for arresting her without cause, at a few minutes before midnight, on the 5th instant, and dragging her in her night garments to the Leonard-street Police-station. Capt. JEREMIAH PATTY informed the Commissioners that BUTER'S place had been kept open until after midnight, and that Officer ROACH had been ordered to arrest the proprietor, and close the place; that Mrs. BUTER, seeing the officer approaching, stood in the doorway until her husband had effected his escape through a rear door, and that she was therefore arrested in his stead.

On Sunday afternoon, the 10th inst., Patrolman JEREMIAH HEDGGER, of the Second Precinct, having leave of absence for an hour, accompanied several friends into the lager-beer saloon at No. 177 William-street, ostensibly to get a sandwich, and having been made comfortable, he or one of his party sent a small boy out to invite in the officer who was on post in William-street. Unluckily the boy encountered Sergeant HUTCHINSON, and invited him into the saloon, and on the Sergeant's entering the place he saw the landlord serving lager-beer. He therefore took the proprietor into custody, and suspecting Officer HEDGGER of colluding with a vender in the sale of liquor on Sunday, he preferred charges before the Police Commissioners.

The Custom-house.

The following appointments have been lately made:

D. Pomeroy, weigher, *vice* A. R. Plumley, transferred; Samuel A. Van Brunt, night watchman, *vice* Robert S. Watson, removed; Michael Mullen, clerk, *vice* J. W. McCarten, removed; Peter Keyser, clerk, *vice* Jerome Lall, removed.

Night Inspectors—Ralph Belton, *vice* John Daly, removed; Frederick Hullemeyre, *vice* S. D. Jennings, removed.

Storekeepers—A. R. Plumley, *vice* C. L. Richter, removed; Charles R. Whitmore, *vice* W. H. Wallace, removed; George H. Kelly, *vice* Oliver Richardson, removed; John M. Corey, *vice* Herbert Reed, removed; Charles H. Hastings, *vice* A. C. Parke, removed; John L. Pell, assistant storekeeper, *vice* Chas. H. Hastings, promoted.

Inspectors—Clark F. Wagner, *vice* Peter Courter, removed; M. G. Hart, *vice* Eneas Elliott, removed; A. S. Pell, *vice* Peter Buchanan, removed; J. R. West, *vice* Daniel Knight, removed; Moses Ward, *vice* Joseph Manning, removed; Mr. W. Burns, *vice* Alexander Lamont, removed; Charles A. Fisher, *vice* N. D. Moore, removed; Isaac L. Lanck, *vice* Elias Patrick, removed; Eugene A. Zoslay, *vice* John M. Riggins, removed; George W. Cartwright, *vice* Benj. Norden, removed; Homer Caswell, *vice* C. Steinheimer, removed.

The One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth-Street Railroad.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the West Side Association, held yesterday afternoon, the following resolutions were offered by WILLIAM A. WHITBECK, Esq., president of the Association, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Common Council, without the consent of the property-owners and inhabitants interested, and in disregard of law and justice, have granted to the Harlem Railroad Company the privilege of running steam-engines and cars through One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and Manhattan-street, from the Fourth-avenue to the Hudson River, and

Whereas, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street is one of the finest and most thickly populated streets in the upper part of the City, and,

Whereas, The running of steam-engines through this street will endanger life and destroy property, and

Whereas, There is no warrant or authority for this in the charter of the Harlem Railroad Company, nor in any law of the State or ordinance of the City; and,

Whereas, This proposition, if executed, will destroy the beauty and object of the Boulevard, St. Nicholas-avenue, and the other grand avenues which cross One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street at right angles; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Executive Committee of the West Side Association, representing the property owners on the West side, this proposed steam railroad will be an outrage, and should not be submitted to.

Resolved, That we call upon the Mayor to refuse his sanction to this ordinance, and if passed over his veto, we advise an appeal to the Courts; and if this shall fail, we recommend a general consultation of the people to advise what further action, if any, should be taken to rid the people of so dangerous a nuisance.

Your Dogs, and Where to Find Them.

The Dog Law has gone into operation. No dog is permitted to stray about town, lest he should go mad and give hydrophobia to the population generally. On Monday, the 18th of the present month, the first day of the canine-destruction, the keeper of the Pound at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street and East River, at the hour of four and a half, drowned the interesting number of 301 dogs at one fell swoop. This was the first day of the Dog Law, and those boys who had been for days, if not for weeks, concealing their animals in cellars and garrets at once produced them and received the money checks, on the presentation of which at the proper department of the Mayor's Office they would receive their greenbacks. Many of the boys who engage in the capture of dogs are too sharp to dispose of either their live stock or their cash checks to any other than the proper authorities. Still there are at the head of Twenty-fifth-street, which the dogs must mostly enter, a number of "brokers" who make a business of buying all the canines they can secure—these brokers offer from ten cents to forty cents for each dog, and the youngsters who bring the quadrupeds accept or decline their offer, according to the relative sharpness of the two. It is very often a case of diamond cut diamond. The money (50 cents each) for the animals is not paid at once in greenbacks by the Director, Mr. OWENS; he gives to each one bringing one or more dogs, a certificate of the number, and a check on the proper officer at the City Hall for the corresponding amount. This check, being presented at the Mayor's Office, every morning, is at once honored with the cash.

Many of the boys, however, who bring the dogs, had rather accept from the broker 20, or 30, or 40 cents, than to receive a check for 50 cents and have the trouble of going down to the Mayor's office to collect the money.

The brokers in dogs do a good business—at least some of them do. A certain gentleman named MONTGOMERY, who is probably the most influential of all the dog-brokers—has most capital invested, and buys and sells more dogs than other man in the business—on Monday last, the 18th of June, delivered to Mr. OWENS (the gentleman who takes charge of the unfortunate quadrupeds) one hundred and one dogs, the receipt of which is acknowledged on the books of the establishment in all due and proper form by Mr. OWENS. For this interesting quadrupedal assemblage Mr. MONTGOMERY received from the City Treasury the pecuniary remuneration of $50 50. As to the thanks of those who dread hydrophobia, and the curses of those who have lost pet animals, we say only that we trust the one may fully balance the other.

On Monday, the 18th day of June, in the year 1866, Mr. OWENS drowned, as before stated, three hundred and one dogs. We don't know whether or not he can forgive himself—we rather hope he can, for he has got a similar job to perform every day of his life for the next three months—and, so you see if he has to stretch his conscience very much every time, at the end of a year he wouldn't have any conscience left—the edges would be all stretched off, and the middle would go by default.

The dogs are flocking in by hundreds every day, and any man who has lost a dog can do no better than to call at once at the pound, foot of Twenty-fifth-street and East River, if he wants to find his favorite.

Music in the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that, if the weather is fine, there will be music on the Mall at the Central Park to-day, commencing at 3:30 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH. The following is the

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

1. Opening March—Herminer	Kuhner
2. Overture to the Pretender	Kucken
3. Quickstep—Deutsch	Annon
4. Grand selection from Betly	Donizetti

PART SECOND.

5. Anna Mazourka	Kuhner
6. Overture to Die Zauberflote	Mozart
7. Humorsten Polka	Bilse
8. Grand selection from the Amber Witch	W. V. Wallace

PART THIRD.

9. Melodiens Quickstep	Kochkeller
10. Dream on the Ocean Waltz	Gungl
11. Introduction and aria from Die Grossfursten	Flotow
12. Helter-Skelter Galop	C. Faust

Regatta of the Jersey City Yacht Club.

The annual regatta of the Jersey City Yacht Club took place on Wednesday last, when the following boats were entered to compete for the prizes offered by the Club:

FIRST-CLASS.

Yachts.	Rigged.	Commanders.
Salus	Sloop	W. Gettinger.
Severn	Sloop	A. D. White.
Virginia	Sloop	P. Hill.
Nameless	Sloop	J. Homans.
Jennie	Cat	S. Hill.
Lotus	Cat	P. Janeway.
Payche	Cat	S. Pearson.

SECOND-CLASS.

Walton	Cat	Com. Dr. Walton.
Zoray	Cat	Watsworth.
Comet	Cat	Ketchum.
Lizzie	Cat	Jahns.
Zephyr	Cat	C. Smith.
Neptune	Cat	Reynolds.

The day selected for this contest could not have been finer, although perhaps there was not quite so much wind as the yachtmen might have desired. By noon the craft were in readiness to take their position to start, but, instead of every boat having her starting number given to her Captain, and all being ranged in line ready to depart on the firing of a signal gun, the yachts were all huddled together in the utmost confusion by the side of a wretched old dock, without the least system whatever. The consequence was that one of the large boats, in endeavoring to take her position for starting, had to force her way in by the side of the *Jennie*, the crew of which gave vent to expressions which ill become any member of the Jersey City Yacht Club. However, the start was at length effected, and was as good as could be expected under the difficulties mentioned, the small boats, agreeably to regulations, taking the lead. The followed the *Severn, Salus* and *Virginia*. The wind being rather light, the large boats made but little progress during the early part of the trip, and the *Severn* unfortunately struck when off the Little Island, which obliged her to tack, thereby losing about ten minutes in the race. Off Staten Island the breeze freshened, and then the scene was very pleasing, each boat getting right up to her work. The small craft passed around Fort Lafayette in the following order: *Walton, Comet, Zoray Lizzie, Neptune* and *Zephyr*. The first-class yachts had to proceed much farther down, and passed the stake-boat off Coney Island as follows: *Salus, Jennie, Nameless, Severn, Lotus* and *Pryche*.

After rounding the stakeboat the wind became lighter, without any visible difference in the relative position of the craft, except in the cases of the *Virginia* and the *Jennie*—the former passing the latter in gallant style. On reaching the home-stake the *Salus* was declared the winner in the first class, and the *Comet* in the second class. The *Chicopee* steamer was chartered to convey the public to the scene of the contest, and many ladies and gentlemen availed themselves of the excellent accommodations which the steamer afforded. There was, indeed, but one drawback—which was felt very much—the Committee omitted to furnish any music.

The Mariners' Family Industrial Society.

Thursday was the twenty-second anniversary of the Mariners' Family Industrial Society, Staten Island, and quite a large number of the friends of that institution from Brooklyn and New-York gathered at the Asylum to join in the exercises of the day and contribute to the charity.

A large platform was erected under the shade trees in front of the building, on which were seated the invited guests and an extemporized choir under the leadership of Dr. MOFFAT, Physician-in-Chief of the Seamen's Retreat.

The chair was occupied by RICHARD T. THORNE, Esq., the Treasurer of the Board of Council.

A portion of Scripture was read by Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, and prayer said by Rev. Mr. WILLETTS.

The report of the Secretary of the Society, Mrs. C. W. FISH, was then read, being a stirring and eloquent appeal on behalf of the institution which has received new vigor in the generous service of this lady.

A touching tribute to the memories of Mrs. Capt. S. LOVELAND and Mrs. T. TRUSLOW, long friends and officers of the institution, who died since the anniversary of '65, was also contained in the report of the Secretary.

The report of the Treasurer gave the following as the receipts and expenditures of the year:

Balance on hand 1865	$334 26
Donations and Fair	728 70
From Corporation of New-York	700 00
Contributions and payments of labor done by inmates	159 00
Family Asylum	100 00
Industrial Committee	45 00
Interest	100 00
Total	$2,266 96
Expenditure.	
Supplies	$675 00
Mission	200 00
Families supplied outside	810 00
Parties	35 61
Cash on hand	546 35—$2,266 96

Brief addresses were then delivered by Rev. Messrs. TAYLOR, SKINNER, WILLETTS and WILSON, with occasional selections of sacred music by the choir, led by the highly-cultivated voice of Dr. MOFFAT, whose rendering of occasional solo passages was highly impressive, and quite a feature of the entertainment. The singing of the Doxology closed the exercises. Mr. THORNE then invited all who had profited by the exercises—whose hearts were stirred by the good speeches, good music, and by his own wit—to show their appreciation of all three by the liberality of their contributions. His appeal met a liberal response.

The rooms of the Asylum were then filled by those whose appetites were stirred as well as their spirits and pockets, and by those who wished to contribute to the success of the Fair, which has been going on in the building for three days, and will conclude to-day. A public charity whose appeals are in behalf of the destitute mothers, wives and widows of our sailors deserves well at the hands of a generous public.

The Rights of Passengers on City Railroad Cars.

The following correspondence will explain itself.

If all our citizens should resist the packing indulged in by the railroad companies, they would soon feel the necessity of running more cars.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 20, 1866.

Third-avenue Railroad Company:

I have to complain of the treatment I received this morning on your car No. 23, on its down-town trip at 9 A. M. The conductor of the car requested me to move from the centre of the car, where I was standing, to the forward end, which I declined to do; he persisted, and said he would turn me out if I would not. I still declined, and he offered to return me my fare, which I refused to receive, and he then stopped the car and told me to go out of it, and shoved me with his hand and put me off. All the seats were full, and there were not more than three others standing inside the car, and about four or five on the rear platform. I consider such treatment as meriting your severest censure on the conductor, and an apology and disavowal to me, which I shall expect, together with a return of my fare—six cents.

Yours, &c.,
GEORGE A. BLACK,
No. 66 Wall-street.

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

Geo. A. Black, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The Third-avenue Railroad Company has received your note of June 20, respecting conduct of conductor of car No. 23, and has sent him (Mr. MILES BURKE) to apologise to you, and inform you that his act on the occasion referred to in your letter, in expelling you from the car for refusing to move forward, was wrongful, and to say that he had no authority to do as he did, and that the Company has repudiated his act in that respect, and to return you your fare.

M. BURKE
Third-avenue Railroad Company.

Base Ball.

IRVINGTON, Thursday, June 21, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your notice of the match between the Eclectic and Irvington Base Ball Clubs you say that "the umpire twice decided McGEE's pitching to be fair." You have been misinformed. When judgment was called on the pitching, he promptly decided "no pitch;" he continued "bowling," and when "judgment" was again asked, the umpire replied, "I have once before decided that question, no pitch." He was then ruled out. The crowd who "hooted and jeered" came with the visiting club, and we had no suspicion that they were jeering at the Eclectics until we saw the TIMES' notice. A postscript to our challenge to the Eclectics read as follows: "No refreshments given or received," and their answer was in this wise: "Your postscript meets our hearty approbation." These were the only "usual courtesies denied the visitors," and we ask no better treatment at their hands than they received at ours. We gave them their own choice of umpire and found no fault with his decisions, and we had no suspicion that we were using them "discourteously," unless beating them very easily be discourteous, and that we could not help. We appeal to your sense of justice to set us right in this matter. Very respectfully,

J. P. SEYMOUR, for Irvington B. B. Club.

[A party of four or five members of the Eclectic Club called at the TIMES office, on Wednesday night, who left a score of the game and related their grievances. Further than this our knowledge of the matter does not extend.]—REPORTER.

LAW REPORTS.

Post-Office Case—Conviction of a Clerk.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Smalley.

The United States vs. John M. Kean.—The accused in this case was indicted for embezzling letters containing articles of value from the Post-office in this City when he was a clerk. The testimony showed that on Dec. 31, 1864, about dusk, while he and another clerk were sorting the Erie mail, he was seen to put some letters in his pocket. The other clerk making an excuse to go, went up stairs and informed Mr. Smith, the assistant of Mr. Gaylor, the Special Agent of the Post-office, who came down and found Kean in the hall near a water-closet, which he was about entering. Smith came to him and told him he was wanted up stairs. He came up reluctantly, asking who wanted to see him. On the way he dropped a letter which was picked up by another clerk, and found to be addressed to the *Tribune*, and to contain money. On coming near the Liberty-street door he again inquired where he was wanted, and being told that it was in Gaylor's room, he said with an oath that he would not go in there, and broke for the door, where he was seen to throw something into the street. Smith seized him and calling the porter, told him to hold him, and stepped to pick up the letter when Kean broke away from the porter, and jumping over a mail-wagon which stood there, made his escape, losing his hat as he ran. Smith picked up the letter and found it to be a letter to the *Ledger*, which also contained money. Kean did not come back to the office, and was not arrested for about a month.

On these facts the Government claimed a conviction. The accused offered no testimony, except of good character, but endeavored to raise doubts on the evidence, whether it was shown beyond a doubt that the letters picked up were dropped by Kean.

The Jury, however, found the prisoner guilty.

For the Government, Mr. Courtney and Mr. Bell.

For defendant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

Friery and Frerrero to be Hanged.

The General Term of the Supreme Court was yesterday the scene of an immense and anxious crowd. The court-room was filled to its utmost capacity, a large proportion of the audience being composed of bullies and thieves. On the bench were Judges CLERKE, BARNARD, SUTHERLAND and INGRAHAM, and Recorder HACKETT.

The prisoners Friery and Frerrero having been brought from the Tombs, subject to an order granted yesterday, they were delivered over to the Court, when District-Attorney Hall briefly alluded to the proceedings which had taken place in both cases, and moved that the Court proceed to fix a new day for the original sentence to be executed.

Justice BARNARD then said to the prisoners: You and each of you were previously tried in the Court of General Sessions for a crime which the Jury found was murder. Upon that verdict you were sentenced to be hanged. Your counsel appealed from that sentence to the Supreme Court, and afterward to the Court of Appeals. That Court, by *remittitur*, has sent you here, and ordered this Court to proceed to fix your sentence. This Court fixes that sentence to take place on the 17th day of August, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., and at that time you will be hanged by the neck until you are dead.

Bernard Friery was convicted at the March Term of the Court of General Sessions, in 1865, of the murder of Harry Lazarus, on New-Year's Eve. His counsel, Mr. John Sedgwick, appealed, and the appeal was ultimately carried to the Court of Appeals, which approved the judgment. The original sentence of the prisoner was that he be executed on the 7th of April, 1865. A delay of sixteen months has occurred.

Frank Frerrero, a Portuguese, was convicted at the same Term of the murder of his wife, Mary Frerrero, by dashing out her brains with an axe. His original sentence was that he be hanged on the 14th of April, 1865. His counsel, Mr. W. F. Kintzing, Jr., and J. H. Anthon, appealed and obtained a stay of execution, and the ultimate appeal was not decided till the present June term. The Court of Appeals affirmed the original conviction.

During the proceedings in Court some unwary persons who had found their way thither, were relieved of watches and pocket-books, with a degree of business like dexterity which was terrible. It is known that at executions in front of Newgate in London robberies are common occurrences, but on such a solemn occasion as that of yesterday, it would seem that the bare shadowing of the gallows has no terrors for the professional thieves of this Metropolis.

The doomed men accepted the announcement of the 17th August with evident emotion, although Friery endeavored to hold up and avoid showing any impression. All the recesses of law have been ransacked to find a possibility of release from their awful fate, and there is nothing left for them now but to prepare for the fatal end.

A New Trial Granted in the Case of John Hackett, Convicted of Murder in the First Degree.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 22.

John Hackett was tried and convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to the penalty of death in the month of December, 1865. Judge Stuart, his counsel, carried the case, by writ of error, to the Supreme Court for revision. The Court, in an able opinion by Judge INGRAHAM, have reversed the judgment and granted the prisoner a new trial. We will endeavor to publish the opinion of the Court as soon as space will permit.

Excise Commissioners and the Courts—The Falk Test-Case as to Lager-Bier and Sunday Traffic—Order to be Settled on Monday Morning in this and the Holt Case.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 22.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Paul Falk vs. The Commissioners of the Board of Excise, and others.—This action is one of the test cases, so called, which was bommenced some days ago for the purpose of restraining the Excise Board, the Police Commissioners, Police Superintendent, Captains, &c., from disturbing or in any way interfering with the plaintiff. Counsel for the latter argued the motion for the injunction on Saturday last, and his argument was published at length in our columns of the next day, Sunday, the 17th inst. There being no time on Saturday last to hear the counsel for the defendants, the case was then adjourned until yesterday at 9½ A. M. When the Court opened yesterday Judge CARDOZO stated that in and by the opinion which he had given yesterday in the Holt case, he had decided that the late act was unconstitutional and wholly void; that it was void not only in respect of the rights of those dealers who held licences, issue by the Excise Board of 1865, and which by their terms, had not yet expired—(such as is the case with the plaintiff here and with Holt)—but that it was unconstitutional and wholly void as to all other liquor or beer dealers. The Judge thought that the best disposition which could be made of this case was for the defendant's counsel to give notice to the counsel for Falk and Holt for the settlement of the orders on Monday.

After some discussion upon either side, it was finally determined that counsel should appear at 9½ A. M., on Monday next, in the Special Term room, to have the necessary orders settled in the two cases named.

The Right of Trial by Jury—The Names of one Panel.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 22.

Before Judge Cardozo.

In the Matter of Wm. F. Howe, an Insolvent Debtor, to be Discharged from his Debts.—In this case some of the wealthiest and most prominent New-York merchants were summoned as Jurors, as will appear from the following list obtained from the Sheriff of the county: George Opdyke, John Caswell, Richard Mortimer, Franklin F. Randolph, Henry Clews, Chas. L. Tiffany, William B. Astor, Uriah Hendricks, John J. Cisco, Francis Skiddy, Alexander T. Stewart, Henry A. Hurlburt, Thomas A. Wilmerding, Bradish Johnson, Edmund H. Miller, John D. Wolf, Augustus Belmont and Legrand Lockwood.

The first seven of the above-named eighteen gentlemen were, according to the returns of the officer, personally served, and four of the seven appeared in court in obedience to orders. There is more money, it is very safe to say, represented by the panel above-named than by the same number of jurors that were ever summoned on this continent to sit in one jury-box at the same time to adjudicate on the rights of their fellow men.

The requisite number of jurors not having been obtained, the Court made the following order: "The proceedings are adjourned to the 29th at 10 o'clock A. M. The Jurors now present will then attend. The Sheriff will proceed to resummon those who were not personally served, and an order will be entered requiring those Jurors who were personally served and failed to appear to show cause on the 29th why an attachment should not issue against them and they be punished for a contempt."

Wills Admitted—Charitable Bequests.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

(Before Surrogate Tucker.)

The wills of the following-named deceased persons have just been admitted:

Ann Eliza Cairns, Robert O. Robertson, Anthony Goercke, George W. Washington, Louis A. Delmott, Maria F. Schuster, Carl Durz, Martha A. Boole, Preston Shelton, Wm. Radtk, James J. Tracy.

The will of Ann Eliza Cairns bequeaths $2,000 to the Protestant Episcopal Church at Manhassett, L. I., and $5,000 each to her executors, Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton and Frederick D. Tappen, Esq.

The will of Anthony Goercke bequeaths $2,000 to the "Sisters of the Poor," $2,500 to the St. Joseph's Asylum, and $250 to the rector of the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, in Third-street.

A Wife Suing to Recover Her Separate Property Taken by Her Husband Without Her Consent.

MARINE COURT—JUNE 22.

Before Judge Alker and a Jury.

Julia Maas vs. Louisa Thompson.—This action was brought to recover $270, the value of certain household furniture, the plaintiff's separate property, which was taken by her husband during her absence in June last, and sold to the defendant, a second-hand furniture dealer, for $140. Plaintiff testified that she bought the property before her marriage with her own money, and while on a visit to New-Jersey her husband took the property without her knowledge or consent, and sold it to the defendant. She afterward stated the facts to Mrs. Thompson, and demanded her property, which request was not complied with. Mr. Waldron testified to the purchasing of the property by Mrs. Maas before her marriage, and stated its value at $270. Evidence was offered for the defence to the effect that the defendant purchased the property without notice, and paid $140 to Mr. Maas. After a charge from the Court, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $150.

Mr. Alex. H. Reavey for the plaintiff; Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Smith for the defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 21.

By Justice Potter.

Allen vs. Allen; let an order be entered in this action confirming the report of the referee.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Samuel B. Potter vs. Mary Jane Genochi; judgment of foreclosure and sale. Henry Van Bergen vs. Wm. A. Wood; Thomas Weedly vs. Horatio Howarth; Joseph C. Jackson vs. Robert S. Swords; motions granted. Henry J. Yates vs. Joseph Horanson; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Holt vs. The Board of Excise; motion to continue the injunction granted. Johnson vs. Tuttle; see memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 22.

By Justice Ingraham.

Isaac T. Carpenter vs. J. L. Black et al.; report of reference confirmed. E. H. Kemp vs. M. Kemp; motion granted and reference ordered. Dickinson vs. Joseph R. Smith; the defendant should pay the costs, as the check has been secured; on payment of the costs, $10, the motion is denied; if not paid on demand, the motion is granted. Frank Harting vs. John Neihisch; motion denied, with $10 costs to defendant to abide the event. Coddington Billings vs. Benjamin F. Carver; motion denied, with $10 costs. Anibal Brachi vs. John F. Schesseler et al.; motion denied. Reinhard Pfeiff vs. Josephine Martine De Ormy Pfeiff; report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. In the matter of the petition of George Greene, &c., memoranda for counsel. P. H. Stevens vs. —— Camp, application dismissed, with $10 costs. J. Leaycraft vs. Henry Weil et al.; motion for judgment granted, and writ of inquiry ordered, with $10 costs. G. H. Van Horsten vs. L. Russell; motion denied, with leave to renew on other papers, on payment of the costs of motion. A. A. De Graw vs. Nathaniel A. Haven; motion denied. H. P. Robinson vs. Mary Robinson; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. In the matter of the application of C. C. Marsh, guardian, &c.; order granted. In the matter of the petition of Mary Ann Fleming; order granted. Frederick Haubner vs. John Kyle; motion granted on payment of costs of inquest and motion, and on condition that the case goes on the short calendar for June 29. Edwin V. Welch vs. Richard Ternan; plaintiff may have a receiver; if he desires to contest the transfer to defendant's mother, a receiver is necessary; motion is granted. Joseph T. Mills vs. Chas. Lent; motion denied, &c. Hiwassee Mining Company vs. L. W. Gilbert, and Cocheco Mining Company vs. The same defendant; motions denied with $10 costs in each case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 22.

By Justice Potter.

Allen vs. Allen; let an order be entered in this action confirming the report of the referee.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 22.

By Justice McCunn.

Joseph Howard, Jr., vs. John M. Freeman et al.; motion to postpone for the term denied; cause set down for trial for the 26th inst.; papers in the clerk's office. Lewis Bomberger vs. Z. Rottman and Bridget Ederson vs. Cornelius Ederson; motions granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 22.

By Judge Cardozo.

Ginnel vs. Oelrichs; see memorandum with the clerk.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

SENTENCES.

The Recorder passed sentence upon the following prisoners, who were convicted during the week:

Emma Lingard, for petit larceny from the person; Penitentiary one year and fined $250.

Daniel O'Reilley, for manslaughter in the third degree; State Prison for three years and six months.

Miles O'Reilley, for assault and battery; City Prison for sixty days.

James Sinclair, indicted for burglary in the first degree and grand larceny, pleaded guilty of burglary in the second degree, having on the night of the 17th of June broken into the dwelling house of Charles H. Ward, No. 189 Second-avenue, and stolen therefrom clothing of the value of $577. He was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years.

Catharine Snyder pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having on the 12th of June stolen from Isaac F. Fawcett, a dry goods clerk, a piece of black silk of the value of $100. She was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Joseph Austin pleaded guilty of grand larceny of money having stolen $100 from Alfred Nichols, of No. 16 John-street, on the 29th of May. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Charles Phillips pleaded guilty to burglary in the second degree, having on the night of the 17th of June broken open the windows of the dwelling-house of Prime G. Deflaum, No. 35 West Twenty-seventh-street, and stolen clothing therefrom of the value of $260. Remanded for sentence.

Lizzie Roberts and Nettie Brown, charged with stealing a piece of silk and trimmings of the value of $167 50, from Clarence W. Curtis, No. 167 Church-street, on the 21st of April, were tried and convicted. They were remanded for sentence.

Gemale Kennedy pleaded guilty of an assault, with intent to commit a robbery, upon Patrick Keogan, of No. 465 West Forty-second-street, having, after assaulting him, taken from him a pair of pantaloons and a pair of stockings, of the value of $10, on the 12th of May. He was remanded for sentence.

George Allen, indicted for robbery in the first degree, was tried and acquitted.

John Henney *alias* Henecke, indicted for petit larceny from the person, was tried and acquitted.

Yesterday being the last day of the term, the Grand Jury came into Court and made the following presentment on the subject of the insufficient accommodations for prisoners at the City Prison, to which the Recorder called their attention in his charge at the opening of the term:

GRAND JURY ROOM, June 22, 1866.

The Grand Jury have duly considered the Court's request to investigate the sufficiency of accommodation for prisoners in the City Prison, and upon that subject present:

That when the City Prison was first occupied in 1838, the population of the City was about one-third of the number of inhabitants now dwelling within its limits. The average number of prisoners confined therein each day in 1838 was about fifty. In 1865 the average number of daily prisoners was two hundred. In some months as many as three hundred prisoners were in confinement in one day. The cells (which were intended for only one occupant each) sometimes contained three, and oftentimes two prisoners. Except for the commendable care and cleanliness commanded to their subordinates to be used in the City Prison on part of the Commissioners in charge thereof, such an arrangement would have produced disorder and disease. It is obvious, however, that such human herding of criminals must be productive of immorality, and make of a reformatory prison a vicious nursery.

In 1838 the adjoining building to the prison, and officially known as the Halls of Justice, was set apart for the accommodation of the Courts of General and Special Sessions, the Grand and Petit Juries, the attendant officials of these Courts, and of Police Magistrates and Clerks. In 1853 the Court of General Sessions, and its jurors and officials, were removed. Since then, the Halls of Justice have been used by the Court of Special Sessions and two Police Courts and their officials.

It is represented by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections that at a comparatively small expense the space now appropriated to court-rooms in the whole building popularly known as the "Tombs," could be used for the purposes of enlarging the prison accommodations, so as to make the latter answer all their public purposes for some time to come. The Grand Jury, therefore, recommend that the corporate authorities obtain, in the immediate vicinity of the "Tombs," suitable accommodations for the Special Sessions and the Police Magistrates of the First District, and thus allow the Commissioners to practically enlarge the prison. If such accommodations could be obtained in Elm-street, or either of the side streets opposite to the Tombs, the court-rooms could be connected with the prison by a bridge, and the convenient ingress and egress of prisoners obtained; or convenient rooms might to be had at small expense in the City Arsenal, at the corner of White and Elm streets, now but little used. And in making such recommendations the Grand Jury advise that the most rigid economy be pursued consistent with the laudable objects to be obtained by enlarging the prison conveniences.

The Court ordered the document on file, and directed that copies be sent to the Mayor, with the request that he call the attention of the Common Council and Board of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections to the subject.

The Court then adjourned for the term.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

AIDING PRISONERS TO ESCAPE.

Charles Lanegan, *alias* Lucelle, was charged with aiding in the escape of three prisoners from Bellevue Hospital, who had been sent to the Penitentiary, but had been transferred to the hospital. The witness for the people was Sabina Kelly. She stated that she had been sent to the Island by His Honor (Justice DOWLING) on the 22d of May. After being detained there some time, the Commissioners transferred her to Bellevue Hospital. Prisoner drove into the hospital yard and delivered several barrels of potatoes. After the potatoes had been delivered, witness, another woman and a man got in the wagon, crouched behind the barrels, and the prisoner covered them up with a blanket. All three were convicts. They were driven down to Thirteenth-street and First-avenue, where the prisoner discharged his freight. Upon being found guilty, Mr. Spencer moved an arrest of judgment, on the ground that there was no law in the State that warranted the sending of criminals to Bellevue Hospital.

Judge DOWLING said that by a special act the Commissioners of Charities are empowered to transfer from the Penitentiary any of the inmates to any of their departments for labor. Persons sent to the Penitentiary from the Special or General Sessions, can be sent to Bellevue Hospital or Randall's Island if the Commissioners see fit.

The sentence was two months imprisonment and a fine of $50.

A BURGLAR WITH A GOOD CHARACTER.

James Hart, a young man of hitherto good character, was charged by Officer Thomas F. Westerman, of the Eighth Precinct, with having in his possession a burglar's implement commonly called a "jimmy." The officer said that on the morning of the 6th of June, about 12:30 o'clock he saw the prisoner and another man leave a store door at the corner of Prince and Mercer streets, which they had been evidently trying. Witness went up and passed him, and fancying he saw something up prisoner's sleeve he arrested him, and the other man ran away. Prisoner then dropped the "jimmy," which was about two and a half feet long, and tried to escape. He (Hart) received an excellent character from a gentleman who had known him for twenty years. The Court thought the evidence of guilt too positive to admit of a doubt. He was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

HEAVY FINES FOR VIOLATING THE QUARANTINE LAWS.

Jeremiah Foley, John Keating and Jeremiah Sullivan were charged with violating the Quarantine Laws. Officer John Fitzpatrick said that he arrested the prisoners for having communication with a vessel that was at anchor in the North River. Their boat was made fast to the vessel and they were talking to the passengers. The vessel had lately arrived from a foreign port. The Captain ordered them away and they wouldn't go, and witness arrested them. All three were convicted and fined $100 each—the lowest sum the Court can impose.

Two other boatmen, Curley and Dailey, were caught conveying passengers from a ship that lay in the stream. They, too, were fined $100 each or one hundred days imprisonment.

COSTLY STEAKS.

Julius Greses, a cook employed at the Hoffman House, was caught carrying out five pounds of steak. He was found guilty and fined $30.

CASE OF SHOPLIFTING.

Ann McManus, a veteran rounder, who is seldom off the Island, was charged with stealing a shawl worth $11 50, from the store of Joseph Schlepegrell. Prisoner and a man entered the store early in the morning when no one was in the store but Edward Gibbons, an errand boy. They both asked the boy to show them shawls, but he said he did not know the prices; they then asked him to go up stairs and see the time. He did not do that either. The two then looked at the shawls and the man after stuffing a shawl in his pocket ran out of the store. The woman remained. She said, "Why don't you go after the thief." He did not dare to do it for fear she might steal $100 worth of shawls. But when she went out the store a policeman happened to pass, who was told of the occurrence and he took her in charge. She was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

A YOUNG PICKPOCKET.

Charles Malloy, aged 12, was charged with stealing a gold watch under the following circumstances: Mr. Philip Swartz had conducted his wife on board of a steamer about to sail for Europe. He left his wife on the deck, and had hardly got on the dock, when he heard a scream. He returned to the deck, and found that his wife had been robbed of her watch, but it had been restored to her by a gentleman who has now sailed for Europe. A boy testified that he saw a gentleman seize the thief's wrist, when he immediately dropped the watch. Unfortunately Mrs. Swartz, who could have sworn to the larceny—nobody else having seen it except the gentleman who restored the watch—a verdict of acquittal had to be rendered. The larceny was committed in a scientific manner. The thief, who was well dressed, and not at all disturbed as he stood at the bar, had drawn the watch from the pocket and given the ring that attached it to the chain a twist and in a second the chain was left dangling without a watch. Had a solid ring been on the watch of course it could not have been snapped, but very few people will take the trouble to tell their jewelers to put a through ring to their watches. Judge KELLY said he was very sorry to acquit the boy, as he was evidently a trained thief and a thief by nature; he never had such a case before him in his life. He knew more about thieving and the way to steal than professional thieves twice his age.

When the boy left Court he was joined in his exit by about twenty doubtful characters.

A WOMAN CONVICTED OF SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.

Bridget Pendergast, proprietoress of a sailors' boarding-house at No. 37 Cherry-street, was charged with exposing to view and selling liquor on Sunday. Officer John Garretson said he went into the place about 8¼ o'clock on Sunday morning, and he found two men in front of the bar and the woman behind it. Two decanters full of liquor and two empty glasses stood beside the decanters that contained what some might call liquor. At any rate, it was sold and charged as liquor to the sailors, who drank it. The officer entered by the side door, and by this means got into the bar-room of the boarding-house.

Defendant said this was a hard case. She kept a sailors' boarding-house, and the two sailors in question coaxed her into the bar-room and said that they were dreadfully scared of the cholera, and they thought if they had a little drop it might cure them. She was as scared of the cholera as they were, and she gave it to them and charged them nothing. They had gone to sea now and she couldn't prove by witnesses what she asserted.

She was convicted and fined $30

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 22, 1866.

$5,000 U.S.6s,'81 C.	110⅜		400 Boston Water P.	41
500 do.	110⅜		200 New-York Cen.	99
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'62	103		100 do. s60	97¾
65,000 U.S. 6s,5-20s C'62	103¼		5 do.	98⅜
50,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	103⅜		100 do. 2d call	99
23,500 U.S. 6s,5-20s.C'65	102⅞		500 Erie R.	58⅜
2,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s. C.	96⅞		100 do. 2d call. b30	59
4,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser. Sm'll	102⅞		400 do.	59
			50 do.	59⅛
5,000 do.	102⅝		20 N.Y. & N. H.	110
2,000 do.	102⅝		600 Reading R.	108⅜
7,000 do. Third Ser.	102⅝		400 do. b10	108⅜
2,000 N. Car. 6s	84		13 do. 2d call	109
8,000 do.	84¼		100 Mich. Cen. R.	108
2,000 N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	102¼		100 Mich. S. & N. I.	79
			100 do. 2d call	79⅞
5,000 Missouri 6s	79		100 Ill. Cen. R.	120⅞
10,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	27		100 do.	120⅞
10,000 do.	27¼		800 Cleve. & Pitts.	85
1,000 Hud. R. 2d S.F.B.	101		2000 do.	84¾
1,500 Ill. Cen. Bs.	103½		100 Chic. & N. W. b30	30
2,000 Chi. & N.W. 1st M	88¾		200 Chic. & N. W. P.	58⅞
2,000 Pac. R. 7s, Guar. by State of Mo.	80		300 do.	58⅞
			500 Cleve. & Tol.	107⅞
10,000 Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	75		400 do.	107
2,000 Ga. & Chi. 2d M.	95		100 Chic. & R. Is.	95¾
2,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	92		200 do.	95½
2,000 Alt. & T.H. Inc.	74		100 P., F. W. & C.	98⅜
30 Bk. of Commerce	114		200 do.	98⅜
10 Cen. N. Bank	100		25 do.	98¼
100 Amer. Coal Co.	60		100 do.	99
400 West. U. Tel.	53		100 Chic. & Alt.	99
500 do. 2d call	52⅞		100 do. 2d call	98¾
100 Quick. Min. Co. b30	51		300 Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	41
100 Mariposa Pr.	23		3000 do. 2d call	40
100 At. Mail St. C.	124		100 Mil. & St. P. R.	67½
70 Penn. Coal	146		100 do. 2d call	58

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	103¼		100 At. Mail S. Co.	125
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s R.'64	103¼		200 New-York Cen.	98⅞
1,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	102⅞		100 do. 2d call	98⅞
1,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser.	102⅞		300 Erie R.	59⅛
			500 do.	59⅛
250,000 do. 2d Ser.	102⅞		100 Hudson R. R.	111½
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	100		200 Reading R.	108⅞
5,000 N.Y. St.7s, Bounty Loan	102¼		100 M. So. & N. I.	79
			100 Chic. & N. W.	29⅞
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	27¼		200 Chi. & N. W. P.	58⅞
10 West. U. Tel	53		100 do.	58⅞
300 do.	52⅞		200 Cleve. & Pitts.	84⅞
300 do.	52⅞		200 Cleve. & Tol.	106⅞
500 do.	52⅞		200 Chic. & R. I.	95
200 Boston W.P	41		200 C., Bur. & Quin.	120½
100 do. b30	41		100 P., Ft. W. & C.	98⅜
300 do. 2d call	41		600 Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	40½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 N. Y. Cen.	98⅞		1800 Clev. & Pitts. s3	85¼
1400 Erie R. s3	59		1800 do. b3	85⅛
900 do.	59⅛		200 do. b10	85⅛
1200 do. c	59⅛		100 do. s10	85⅞
900 do. s10	58⅞		100 do.	85⅛
500 do. b3	59⅛		500 Clev. & Tol.	107⅛
1500 do.	59		100 do. b3	107⅛
200 do. b10	59⅛		300 do. s10	107⅛
100 Catawissa R. b3	77⅞		100 do.	107⅛
200 Mich. S. & N. I.	79⅞		400 Chi. & N. W.	29⅞
200 Chi. & R. I. c	95¼		200 Chi. & N. W. P.	58⅞
100 do.	95⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

500 Spruce Hill C.	4⅛		100 Mar. Min. Co.	11
200 do. b3	4⅛		100 do. b3	11
300 Quicksilver	50⅞		200 M. S. & N. I. R.	79⅞
100 do. b10	50⅞		100 do. b3	79⅞
100 do. b3	50⅞		400 Clev. & Pitts.	84⅞
200 Chic. & N. W	29⅞		200 do. s3	84⅞
400 West. U. Tel. x-d	53		200 do. b3	85
100 do. s30	52⅞		400 do. b10	84⅞
100 do. s3	52⅞		200 do. b3	84⅞
100 do.	52⅞		1400 Cleve. & Tol. s3	106⅞
900 Erie Railroad s3	59		200 do. b30	106⅞
200 do. b10	59⅛		200 Chic. & R. I.	95⅛
1200 do.	59⅛		100 do. b3	95
800 do. c	59⅛		500 P., Ft. W. & Chi.	98⅜
1100 do. s3	59⅛		200 do. b3	98⅜
500 do.	59⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Canton Co	58⅞		600 Cleve. & Pitts. s3	84⅞
100 Quick. Min.	50⅞		500 do.	84⅞
300 Mar. Min. Pr.	23⅞		1200 do. s3	84⅞
100 do. s3	23⅞		200 do. b15	84⅞
200 West. U. Tel. x-d	52⅞		900 Cleve. & Tol. s3	106⅞
300 do. s3	52		1100 do.	106⅞
100 do. b10	52⅞		200 Chi. & R. I. s30	95
100 N. Y. Central	98⅞		200 do.	95
300 Erie R. s3	59⅛		100 do. s3	94⅞
700 do.	59⅛		100 do. s3	94⅞
1200 do. s3	59⅛		1400 Chi. & N. W. s3	29⅞
800 do.	59⅛		200 do. b10	30
1800 do.	59⅛		500 P. F. W. & C.	98⅜
500 Chic. & N.W.P. s6m	57½		200 do. b3	98⅜
			200 do. s3	98⅜

FRIDAY, June 22—P. M.

The Gold Room to-day showed no important fluctuations from 149 ₩ cent., the closing price of Thursday night. The range of sales was 149@148⅞@149⅛@149 ₩ cent., to the close of regular 'Change hours at 3 o'clock. There is a fair demand to pay Customs, but no export demand, except for the Gold and Silver bars received day before yesterday from California. Nearly the whole shipment was received in this shape, and, with some parcels of Mexican and other foreign Coin, will go to Europe by to-morrow's steamers—making the shipment about $1,000,000. There is a moderate inquiry for this mail for 60-day bills on London at 107⅞@108⅛, and 3-day bills on Paris at f5.10@f5.11¼ to the dollar, and confidence in Exchange generally is gradually returning.

There is a fair business doing in Government Securities at steady rates. The movement in old 5-20s of 1862 is in the direction of sales for transmission to Europe, but not so active as earlier in the week. The price is 103⅛@103⅜ ₩ cent. The Compound Legal Tenders are wanted at 101@101½ and full accumulated interest.

The offering of Money to the brokers is quite free and in large sums, at call, at 5@6 ₩ cent. The demand to carry forward the Gold Room speculation affords the best employment, but this is not so marked as on Wednesday and Thursday. The Stock Brokers are not large borrowers. Most of the speculative railways, and especially Erie shares, are quite as much wanted on the Street for delivery as money to carry them over. A small premium is being paid for the use of Erie Shares, in consequence of the heavy *short* sales recently made at low prices.

The Railway speculation to-day was well supported, though not so well distributed over the list. Fort Wayne, Toledo and Erie were firmest, and there was some considerable business, the first for several months past, in Marietta and Cincinnati First Preference Shares at 40 per cent. Tennessee 6 per cents sold at par this afternoon.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. Gold advanced at 5 o'clock to 150⅛@150½ on the reported shipment of $1,000,000 of Gold and Specie bars:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 10-40s	96⅝	96⅝	Northwest	29⅞	29⅞
U. S. 5-20s	103¼	103¼	N. West Pref.	58⅞	58⅞
U. S. 7.30s	102⅞	102⅞	Rock Island	95⅛	94⅞
N. Y. Central	98⅞	99	Fort Wayne	98⅜	98⅜
Erie	58⅝	59⅛	Cumb'land Coal	45	44⅞
Hudson	112	112	Quicksilver	50⅛	50
Reading	108⅜	108⅜	Mariposa	11⅞	11
Mich. Southern	79⅞	79	Mariposa Pref.	23	23
Illinois Central	120⅞	120⅞	Canton	59	58⅞
Pittsburgh	85⅞	84⅞	Ohio Certificates	27	27
Tennessee 6s	97½	100	American Gold	149	150⅛
Missouri 6s	81	80⅞	Bills on London	108	108⅜

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares. The half-yearly Dividend of the Park National is 7 ₩ cent.; Merchants' Exchange National, 5 ₩ cent.:

New-York	110	Bank of N. America	110
Manhattan	132	Metropolitan	122
Mechanics'	120	People's	118½
Union	115	St. Nicholas	105
America	139	Commonwealth	100
City	200	New-York County	151
North River	124	Central National	105½
Tradesmen's	140	First National	207
National	107	Fourth National	103½
Merchants' Exch'ge	106	Ninth National	106½
Commerce	114	Oriental	125
Ocean	101		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91½	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92½	Han. & St. Jo. Land G.	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est	86	Del. L. & W. 1st M	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	86	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	90½
Erie 1st mort., 1876	100	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	74
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100½	Lack. & West'n Bds	90
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	95	Gal. & Chic. Ext	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	98
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	95	Chic. & R. I. 1st M	102
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	103	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s.f. '85	101	N. J. Central 1st M	102
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., '75	97	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100
Mich. C. 1st M. 8 ₩ c., '82	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d	97
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M	91	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	87½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	95½	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	87½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	103½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90	Chi. & Al. 1st Mort	96½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	72
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	74	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	91½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,101,742 92, including for Customs, $393,000; Gold Notes, $736,000. Payments, $679,960 17. Balance, $96,048,408 89.

Mr. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, publishes the usual notice to holders of thirty or more coupons falling due 1st July, to send them for examination to the Sub-Treasury, in order to save time when the interest is paid.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending June 6, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,434,385	Increase	£14,626
Public deposits	6,649,515	Increase	461,008
Other deposits	20,206,683	Decrease	260,397
Gov. securities	10,813,409	Decrease	51,235
Other securities	31,771,845	Decrease	1,675,618
Notes unemployed	2,167,405	Increase	1,751,995

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,452,920, being a decrease of £565,875; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £13,278,961, showing an increase of £1,400,186 (or $7,000,000) when compared with the preceding statement. The Bank of France reports a gain of $9,000,000 francs, or $7,800,000 in Gold for the same week.

The letters by the *China* are quite cheerful in tone from London and Liverpool, and so far as American interests are involved, equally confident from Germany. But the War between Prussia and Austria was creating the utmost financial concern, and great distress among the working-classes at Berlin, and the feeling of anxiety extended throughout the Prussian Kingdom and small States of Germany. The English letters look to an early reduction of the rates of interest, and to the flow of capital from the Continent as soon as the War breaks out into the actual and terrible conflict of arms, which was looked for the week after the *China* sailed. The same influence, it was believed in London, would be felt by the public securities of this country.

The Tennessee State Bonds which sold this afternoon at their par or face value, carry 33 ₩ cent. arrearages of interest since the 1st of January, 1861. Three ₩ cent. of this interest, or the half-yearly coupon of July 1, 1866, will be paid in cash, in the course of a few days, at the National Bank of the Republic in this City. The other 30 ₩ cent. is fundable into a new bond due at or about the same time as the original bond. Whether the holders of the old bonds will be permitted to accept the cash payment on the surrender of the 1st of July, 1866, Coupon, without funding the other 10 Coupons in arrear we are not advised. But we advise all holders to accept the settlement in full in order to make their Bonds at all times marketable. After the 1st of July the New-York Stock Exchange dealings will be in the Bonds as readjusted, that is ex all Coupons.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,074,282. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,037	$453,620	1,095	$457,626	225	$102,009
Man. of Cotton	679	200,311	382	121,943	226	72,436
Man. of Silk	151	144,170	135	176,549	46	51,744
Man. of Flax	1,796	218,802	649	188,541	772	50,226
Miscellaneous	263	85,166	47	26,753	259	4,871
Total	3,926	$1,102,870	2,306	$971,412	1,026	$281,284
		971,412				1,102,870
Total entered		$2,074,282	Total marketed			$1,384,154

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 22, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 2 bbls. Ashes, 7,362 bbls. Flour, 410 bbls. and 99 bags Corn Meal, 2,500 bushels Corn, 560 bushels Malt, 15 pkgs. Beef, and 148 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are scarce and wanted, at $8@$8 25 for Pots, and $15 50@$16 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is inactive and unsettled.

CANDLES—Are dull at old rates.

COFFEE—Is neglected and nominal in price. Java at 24½c.@25½c., Native Ceylon at 20c.@22c., Maracaibo at 17c.@20c., Laguayra at 17c.@19c., Rio at 14½c.@20c., and St. Domingo at 17c.@17½c., cash, in gold, ₩ ℔.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy. Middlings ranged to-day from 36c.@39c. ₩ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 1,000 bales, against receipts of 327 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	10,192
Receipts since June 1, 1866	32,492
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	367,180
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	796,978
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	457,321

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Indian Head, 25c.; Laconia A, 25c.; Laconia E, 25c. Bleached Sheetings—New-York Mills, 42½c.; James, 36-inch, 29c.; James, 33-inch, 23½c.; Hope, 29c. Prints—Garner & Co., 21c.; Amoskeag, 19c.; Lowell, 17½c.; Empire, 18½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyer's I X L, 1½-inch tapes, 47c.@72c.; broad tapes, 73c.@$1 13. Corsets—Thompson's Coutil l'Imperatrice, $30; Thompson's Coutil Parisienne, $14. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 25, $16; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 210, $27. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Paper Collar Company's Byron and Garrote, No. 1, double extra; No. 2, enameled and silver corrugated, $16@$35; Goldsmith's patent enameled Garrote, $20, less 10 per cent. Magic Ruffles—No. 8, $7 25; No. 7, $11 50; No. 9, $8 50; Home made, No. 3, $5 50; No. 7, $7 50; No. 9, $8 50. Rubber Cravats—No. 1, plain, ⅞-inch, $4; ⅞-inch, $4 50; 1 inch, $5. Brown Drills—Boott, 26c.; Stark H, 20c. Corset Jeans—Laconia, 21½c.; Naumkeag Satteen, 27c.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for the leading kinds at buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour has been in limited domand to-day at rather easier prices. Sales since our last, 7,800 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 30@$7 70; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 40@$9 90, chiefly at $7 50@$8 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 70@$10 10 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 30 @$7 70
Extra State	7 40 @ 9 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 50 @14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 70 @10 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 15 @14 25
Extra Genesee	10 00 @14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 75 @17 50

Southern Flour continues dull and drooping. Sales since our last 400 bbls., in lots, at $10 30@$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$17 50 for good to very choice extra brands ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour rules dull and heavy. Sales, 400 bbls. Extra at $8 65@$14 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in less request, including Superfine at $6 75@$7 50 ₩ bbl. Sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal is in good demand at $4 90@$5 for Western, $5@$5 10 for Jersey, $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 33 for Brandywine, delivered, ₩ bbl. Sales 700 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat is quite lower and irregular. A small sale of Amber Michigan was reported at $2 82½ ₩ bushel. Corn is quiet, closing heavily, with a downward tendency. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,000 bushels at 90c.@94c. for unsound, and 95c.@97c., closing at 95c.@96c., for sound new mixed Western, ₩ bushel. New Oats are in limited demand, at easier prices. We quote new Western at 56c.@60c., ₩ bushel. Nothing new in Rye, Barley, or Barley Malt. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with June 19, Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co. notice thus: "Flour has been in rather moderate supply during the past week, and in sympathy with Wheat prices have improved about 50c. ₩ bushel. Freights to New-York by propeller and rail, $1 15 ₩ bbl.; to Boston and Portland, by Grand Trunk Line, $1 10; to Buffalo by propeller, 60c. Receipts for week, 14,948 barrels. Shipments for week, 19,538 barrels. The Wheat market during the past week has been greatly excited, and higher prices have been reached than at any time since the Summer of 1864. The improvement since the date of our last weekly circular has been 25 cents per bushel, though about 8 cents of this has since been lost, the market closing quiet. The diminished receipts caused by the reduced stocks in Minnesota and this State, and by the active demand on the Mississippi from Southern millers, coupled with the lively shipping inquiry at this port, imparted great strength to the market early in the week, and parties having contracts to fill becoming convinced that prices were not likely to recede, bought freely, and this caused the first important advance. Subsequently, the war news from Europe and the upward movement in Gold added to the excitement, and prices shot up with increased rapidity. This noon, however, a very dull feeling prevailed, and the tendency was decidedly downward. It is thought that the arrivals from this time and until after harvest will be moderate, and cannot exceed the demand. The quality of the Wheat continues to be highly satisfactory. The inspection reports for the week show that 465 car-loads have been graded as No. 1, 74 car-loads as No. 2, and 83 car-loads as rejected. The weather during the week has been showery, and very favorable for the growing crop of Spring Wheat. The accounts are very encouraging for another abundant harvest in this section, though of course it is still too early to form decided opinions of the result, as all depends on the character of the weather for the next two months. Lake Freights have ruled remarkably firm, and close at 14½c. on Wheat to Buffalo, 14c. to Toledo and Cleveland, and 21c. to Oswego. The stock of Wheat in store is estimated at about 550,000 bushels. The receipts of Wheat for past week sum up 237,927 bushels, against 267,955 bushels for the same time last year. Shipments for week, 20,842 bushels by rail, and 406,281 bushels by lake, as follows: 170,042 bushels to Oswego, 135,860 to Buffalo, 39,000 to Ogdensburgh, 21,000 to Port Colborne, 18,000 to Cape Vincent, 10,200 to Cleveland, 11,750 to other ports. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. ₩ bushel storage, at $1 99; No. 2 at $1 83@$1 84; rejected at $1 36. For delivery at seller's option all this month No. 1 may be quoted at $1 98. Oats have been in active demand, and have advanced fully 4c. ₩ bushel. No. 1 we quote at 40c. in store, subject to 2c. storage. No. 2 at 37c.@37½c. Receipts for week, 103,857 bushels. Shipments for week, 179,134 bushels. Freights to Buffalo, 10c. ₩ bushel. Rye has advanced materially, and closes firm and scarce. No. 1 in store is selling at 85c. Receipts for week, 16,026 bushels. Shipments for week, 52,692 bushels. Corn has improved about 5c. ₩ bushel. We quote No. 1 in store at 55c. Receipts for week, 26,756 bushels. Shipments for week, 2,551 bushels."

HAY—North River bale is in fair supply and demand, at 55c.@85c. for poor to very choice, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in more demand, including last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ₩ ℔. Mr. E. WELLS notices the week's business thus: The week closes showing a very firm market, with more activity, and an upward tendency in prices. The few small outside lots have been bought up by our dealers, leaving no stock on the market for future speculation. Our latest advices from the London, England, market are of date June 6, reporting an advance of 15s. ₩ cwt., equal to 5c. ₩ ℔. at current rate of exchange, with prospects of a still further advance. The plantation reports continue discouraging, the crop being uneven and backward, with a severe attack of the fly. The stock on hand throughout England and the Continent is very small indeed, and the opinion is current that a failure of the English crop alone will result in extravagant rates, such as never was before known. We quote: 1864's Inferior American, 8c.@15c.; 1864's Prime American, 20c.@30c.; 1865's Inferior American, 15c.@45c.; 1865's Prime American, 55c.@65c.; English, 50c.@55c.; Belgian, 50c.@60c.; Bavarian, 65c.@70c. ₩ ℔.

HIDES—Has been dull and heavy at drooping rates.

LATHS—Have been in fair demand and steady in price.

LEATHER—Sole have been moderately inquired for within our range: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 32c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 37c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 42c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 43c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 48c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 33½c.@35c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 28c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 20c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 32c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ₩ ℔.

LIME—Rockland continues inactive at $1 60 for common and $2 10 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in fair request at buoyant prices. In Albany, according to the *Argus*, "shipments are large, and prices continue high. On Pine a slight advance has taken place, and sales have been active. Receipts this season are: Boards and Scantling, 41,618,400 feet; Shingles, 5,584 M.; Staves, 2,122,100 lbs."

MOLASSES—Is in less request, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; Cuba at 48c.@62½c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine, at 85c.@88c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $3@$9 50 ₩ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 50@$2 75 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Are in less request, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 70@$2 75; Lard Oil at $1 90@$2; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 60@$1 66 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is very dull and heavy, at 25½c.@26½c. for Crude, 40c.@41½c. for Refined, in bond, and 55c.@56c. for do., free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in active request, but at much lower rates, the market closing very heavily. Sales since our last 11,800 bbls., in lots, at $32 25@$32 81 for new Mess, closing at $32 25 cash; $30@$31 for one year old Mess; $26 50@$27 for new Prime, and $29 for Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. Sales were also made of 2,500 bbls. new Mess, July and August delivery, sellers' and buyers' option, at $32 50@$32 75, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and in request, at 13½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, and 17½c.@20c. for Hams; sales 475 pkgs. Bacon is nominal. Lard continues dull and heavy; sales since our last 600 tcs. and bbls. at 19½c.@22½c. ₩ ℔. Beef is in moderate demand at $16@$21 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; sales have been reported of 480 bbls. Tierce Beef is unsettled. Beef Hams are dull and nominal. Butter is in limited demand, at 25c.@40c. for State and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese is in slack request at 8c.@22c. ₩ ℔.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ₩ ℔	39 @40
North River—fresh pails, ₩ ℔	39 @40
Pennsylvania—fresh pails, ₩ ℔	38 @40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, ₩ ℔	35 @38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, ₩ ℔	35 @38
Western—tubs	25 @28
Western—firkins, yellow, ₩ ℔	32 @33
State—firkins, yellow, ₩ ℔	38 @40
State—firkins, light color, ₩ ℔	32 @35
New-York State—white butter, ₩ ℔	25 @28
Western—white butter, ₩ ℔	20 @22

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, ₩ ℔	20 @22
Farm Dairies, ₩ ℔	18 @20
Orange County, flat skimmed, ₩ ℔	8 @10
Factory Dairies—common, ₩ ℔	16 @18
Farm Dairies—common, ₩ ℔	8 @15
Ohio Dairies, ₩ ℔	17 @19
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ₩ ℔	6 @ 8

RICE—Has been inactive at former prices.

SEEDS—Have been dull and nominal.

SKINS—Have been quiet at former quotations.

SUGARS—Have been in slack demand and heavy. Sales since our last 230 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@11½c. and 185 boxes Havana at 12c.@12⅝c. ₩ ℔. Refined Sugars are in moderate request at 14c.@17½c. ₩ ℔.

STEARINE—Sales 28,000 lbs. at 20c.@22c. ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 97,000 lbs. at 12½c.@13c., and 18,500 lbs. grease at 10½c.@12½c. ₩ ℔.

TOBACCO—The market continues quite inactive. Sales, 83 hhds. Kentucky, at 9c.@13c. ₩ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in demand at uniform rates.

WHISKY—Has been neglected and nominal in price.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 150 hhds. Tobacco at 17s. 6d.@20s. For London, 100 hhds. Tobacco at 20s. For Cork and orders, a bark, with Corn, on private terms.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, June 22, 1866.

MEATS.

Sales have been on a restricted scale this week, the warm weather checking the consumption of meat. Supplies, however, have not been heavy, and dealers have been firm in their views.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ ℔	25 @ 32
Beef, chuck-roast, ₩ ℔	20 @ 25
Beef, round, ₩ ℔	20 @ 28
Beef, rumps, ₩ ℔	18 @ 24
Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ ℔	32 @ 40
Beef, sirloin steak, ₩ ℔	25 @ 32
Beef, coarse cuts, ₩ ℔	14 @ 20
Beef, corned, ₩ ℔	18 @ 25
Beef, smoked, ₩ ℔	28 @ 28
Beef tongues, each	1 00 @1 50
Mutton, hind-quarters, ₩ ℔	17 @ 25
Mutton, fore-quarters, ₩ ℔	11 @ 15
Mutton, chops, ₩ ℔	20 @ 28
Mutton, legs, ₩ ℔	22 @ 25
Lamb, Spring, ₩ quarter	1 50 @3 50
Pigs, roasting, each	1 75 @4 00
Pork, joints, ₩ ℔	16 @ 20
Pork steaks, ₩ ℔	20 @ 25
Pork, corned, ₩ ℔	16 @ 20
Bacon, ₩ ℔	23 @ 28
Hams, ₩ ℔	25 @ 28
Shoulders, ₩ ℔	16 @ 20
Veal, hind-quarters, ₩ ℔	20 @ 30
Veal, fore-quarters, ₩ ℔	10 @ 18
Veal cutlets, ₩ ℔	28 @ 40
Veal, fillets, ₩ ℔	30 @ 40
Sweet Bread, each	20 @ 40
Sausages, country made, ₩ ℔	22 @ 25
Lard, ₩ ℔	22 @ 25
Suet, ₩ ℔	12 @ 15
Tripe, ₩ ℔	8 @ 10

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry has been in moderate demand, at rather easier prices. Game has been scarce and buoyant in price, yet not active.

Chickens, ₩ ℔	25 @ 30
Chickens, broiling, ₩ pair	75 @1 50
Ducks, ₩ ℔	35 @ 40
Geese, each	2 00 @2 50
Pigeons, squab, ₩ dozen	5 00 @6 00
Pigeons, wild, ₩ doz	1 75 @2 50
Plover, ₩ dozen	1 00 @5 00
Snipe, brant, ₩ dozen	2 00 @3 00
Snipe, English, ₩ dozen	3 50 @4 50
Snipe, yellow leg, ₩ dozen	1 50 @2 00
Turkeys, ₩ ℔	30 @ 35

FISH.

Every stand in the market was less freely supplied with fresh Fish, prices of which were, in most instances, higher; the main exception having been Salmon, which were more abundant and decidedly cheaper. The inquiry was fair. Cured Fish was in limited request and nominally unaltered.

Bass, ₩ ℔	$ 12 @ 20
Black-fish, ₩ ℔	12 @ 15
Blue-fish, ₩ ℔	10 @ 12
Bonito, ₩ ℔	20 @ 25
Brook Trout, ₩ ℔	75 @1 00
Clams, soft, ₩ 100	40 @1 75
Clams, hard, ₩ 100	50 @ 75
Cod, ₩ ℔	8 @ 10
Cod, Roe, ₩ ℔	8 @ 10
Cod, dried, ₩ ℔	10 @ 12
Eels, ₩ ℔	18 @ 20
Flounders, ₩ ℔	8 @ 10
Haddock, ₩ ℔	8 @ 10
Haddock, Roe, ₩ ℔	8 @ 10
Halibut, ₩ ℔	18 @ 20
Halibut, smoked, ₩ ℔	18 @ 20
Herrings, smoked, ₩ bunch	15 @ 20
King-fish, ₩ ℔	18 @ 20
Lobsters, ₩ ℔	8 @ 10
Mackerel, fresh, each	12 @ 25
Mackerel, Spanish, ₩ ℔	75 @1 00
Mackerel, salt, each	10 @ 18
Mackerel, smoked, ₩ ℔	15 @ 18
Oysters, ₩ 100	75 @2 50
Oysters, pickled, ₩ 100	2 00 @3 50
Porgies, ₩ ℔	8 @ 10
Salmon, fresh, ₩ ℔	35 @ 50
Salmon, smoked, ₩ ℔	25 @ 30
Shad, each	62 @ 75
Sheepshead, ₩ ℔	20 @ 25
Sounds and Tongues, ₩ ℔	12 @ 15
Sturgeon, ₩ ℔	10 @ 12
Weak-fish, ₩ ℔	12 @ 15

VEGETABLES.

New Vegetables are now in liberal supply and good request at generally reduced prices. Asparagus is nearly "out of season."

Asparagus, ₩ bunch	20 @ 40
Beans, String, ₩ half peck	30 @ 40
Beans, Lima, ₩ quart	20 @ 25
Beets, new, ₩ bunch	6 @ 8
Cabbages, new, each	10 @ 15
Carrots, new, ₩ bunch	4 @ 5
Cauliflowers, each	30 @ 50
Cucumbers, each	5 @ 15
Garlic, ₩ bunch	20 @ 25
Lettuce, ₩ head	3 @ 5
Leeks, ₩ bunch	5 @ 8
Mint, ₩ bunch	2 @ 3
Onions, ₩ peck	75 @1 00
Onions, ₩ quart	8 @ 12
Onions, new Bermuda, ₩ bbl	5 00 @7 00
Onions, new, ₩ bunch	5 @ 6
Parsnips, ₩ bunch	6 @ 10
Parsley, ₩ bunch	5 @ 6
Peas, green, ₩ bbl	3 00 @3 50
Peas, green, ₩ half-peck	18 @ 20
Peas, green, shelled, ₩ quart	22 @ 25
Potatoes, old, ₩ bbl	5 00 @6 00
Potatoes, ₩ peck	40 @ 50
Potatoes, new Bermudas, ₩ bbl	12 00 @
Potatoes, new Southern, ₩ bbl	7 00 @8 50
Potatoes, new, ₩ peck	75 @1 50
Radishes, ₩ bunch	1 @ 2
Rhubarb, ₩ bunch	5 @ 8
Sage and Thyme, ₩ bunch	2 @ 4
Spinach, ₩ half peck	10 @ 12
Sprouts, ₩ half peck	10 @ 12
Squash, each	10 @ 20
Tomatoes, new, ₩ quart	18 @ 25
Turnips, new, ₩ bunch	6 @ 10
Water Cresses, ₩ quart	8 @ 10

FRUIT.

Cherries are quite plenty and are lower, with an active inquiry. Strawberries are also abundant and easy in price, with a lively business. Other articles are essentially unaltered.

Apples, ₩ peck	70 @1 25
Bananas, each	2 @ 10
Cherries, ₩ ℔	10 @ 25
Citron, ₩ ℔	45 @ 50
Currants, White, ₩ ℔	8 @ 12
Currants, Zante, ₩ ℔	15 @ 20
Dates, ₩ ℔	13 @ 37
Figs, ₩ ℔	25 @ 50
Ginger, ₩ ℔	30 @ —
Gooseberries, ₩ quart	12 @ 25
Hickory Nuts, ₩ quart	20 @ 25
Lemons, ₩ doz	10 @ 37½
Oranges, ₩ doz	12 @ 50
Pine Apples, each	10 @ 37½
Prunes, ₩ ℔	15 @ 20
Raisins, ₩ ℔	18 @ 25
Strawberries, ₩ quart	20 @ 40
Strawberries, ₩ basket	6 @ 8
Walnuts, ₩ quart	18 @ 25

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Every article under this heading is quoted steady, with a moderate trade in progress. There is seemingly less call for Eggs.

Butter, new, fancy table, ₩ ℔	40 @ 45
Butter, new, fair to good table, ₩ ℔	35 @ 38
Butter, cooking, ₩ ℔	22 @ 32
Butter, new extra roll, ₩ ℔	45 @ 48
Cheese, ₩ ℔	12 @ 22
Eggs, nine for	— @ 25
Honey, ₩ ℔	38 @ 40

SUNDRIES.

Rather more demand prevails for Coal, Flour and Groceries, without any market alteration in prices.

Coal, nut and stove, ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs	$7 00 @$9 00
Coffee, Green, ₩ ℔	28 @ 45
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ₩ ℔	30 @ 48
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ₩ ℔	30 @ 50
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ₩ ℔	10 @ 25
Flour, Extra Family ₩ bbl	13 00 @18 00
Flour, Family, ₩ 24 ℔ bags	1 25 @ 2 25
Meal, Corn, ₩ 25 ℔ bags	1 12½@ 1 50
Meal, Oat, ₩ 25 ℔ bags	1 12½@ 1 50
Molasses, ₩ gallon	80 @ 1 25
Rice, ₩ ℔	11 @ 14
Soap, by the box, ₩ ℔	10 @ 13
Sugar, Brown, ₩ ℔	12 @ 15
Sugar, Soft White, ₩ ℔	16½@ 17
Sugar, Hard, ₩ ℔	17½@ 17¾
Syrup, ₩ gallon	87 @ 1 25
Teas, English Breakfast, ₩ ℔	80 @ 1 10
Teas, Green, ₩ ℔	85 @ 1 65
Teas, Mixed, ₩ ℔	65 @ 1 00

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl as child's nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; operates on different machines; is willing and obliging; best of City reference from her last place. Call at 430 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, washer and ironer or general housework; is very obliging; prefers the country; refers to her present employer, who is leaving the City. No. 37 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL WITH EXCELLENT City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or thorough chambermaid; quick at the needle; wages $9; City or country. Call at 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN FAMILIES by the day, to cut out and make boys' clothes; also sacks and basques in the latest style. Address Mrs. A. WISE, No. 151 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED stewardess on board a steamship or sailing vessel; has best of references. Address Mrs. A., No. 93 Henry-st., New-York City.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MRS. M. C. GREEN'S EMPLOYMENT Agency is removed to No. 50 East 28th-st., one door from 4th-av. Mrs. Green solicits a continuance of the patronage she received the past twenty-four years.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a man who can produce satisfactory recommendations; would be willing to make himself in any other way useful, or keep a small place in order if required. Address B. K., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as coachman and groom; willing to make himself generally useful and work for moderate wages; has five years' reference from last employer. Call on or address EDMUND, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; understands his business thoroughly, the care of horses, carriages and harness, and is willing to assist at gardening; good City reference from his last place. Address M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as gardener or hostler; can produce good reference from last employer. Address B., Box 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single man, (English;) understands plain gardening; can milk. Address J. J., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit, on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers.

Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4781, Chicago.

WANTED.

$200 PER MONTH paid to agents to introduce our new $15, $18 and $20 Sewing-Machines, Ketchum's patent. Address, with stamp,

MONADNOCK SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
Winchendon, Mass.

SOAPMAKER WANTED.

A practical soapmaker wanted to go to Syracuse; one that can make all kinds of fancy as well as all kinds of bar soaps can find permanent employment. Call within three days at No. 10 City Hall-place, corner Reade-st., between 8 and 10 A. M. or from 3 to 5 P. M. References given and required.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT RICHMOND, Va., a man thoroughly versed in the manufacture of Poudret, to whom a liberal salary will be given, or an interest in the business, as may be desired. Address H. S. MERRILL & CO., Bankers and Exchange Brokers, No. 1,400 Franklin-st., Richmond, Va.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, (Scotch preferred,) as nurse and chambermaid; must be a good sewer, obliging, strictly honest, and have the best recommendations. She may find a permanent home by applying to Mr. P., No. 21 Cliff-st., second story.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT SEVENTEEN years of age, who writes a good hand and has had some experience in entering goods. Address, with references, Box No. 5,095 Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN, WITH A small capital, as partner in a publishing and advertising business of great value. Address D. M. E., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES, A first-rate canvasser for advertisements; one posted and familiar with the City. Apply to KELLOGG, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 116 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO cook, wash and iron in a private family; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 171 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LADY'S MAID; one thoroughly understanding hair-dressing may apply at No. 35 West 21st-st. for three days, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE DRESSER IN A cotton mill in New-Jersey. Steady employment and good wages. Apply at once at No. 51 Exchange-place, rooms No. 9 and 10.

WANTED—A SMART, CAPABLE YOUNG MAN posted in the advertising, publishing or newspaper business. Address, stating qualifications, Col. D. M. EVANS, No. 116 Nassau-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NUMBER OF first-class wood-workmen, in a car-factory, near this City. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, No. 76 William-st.

COACHMAN WANTED—TO GO TO ORANGE; one who can give good references, understands horses thoroughly, willing to help gardener and make himself useful when not required with horses; colored preferred. Address, with reference, Box No. 1,988 New-York Post-office.

FAMILIES WANTED—FIVE FAMILIES having four or more children old enough to work in a cotton mill; to such pleasant homes in a country town and good wages will be given. Address N. P. AKIN, Philmont, Columbia County, N. Y.

TO STATIONERS.—WANTED, A MAN thoroughly acquainted with the stationery and blank-book business of this City. Address Box No. 1,991 Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—A LARGE assortment of first-class work at very low prices; full and half-top phaetons, cabriolets, open and close rockaways, fine buggies; depot, jagger and express wagons. ROSS & TUFTS, No. 47 Cedar-st.

CARRIAGES DAMAGED—SEVERAL SOILED, by removal from No. 450 Broadway, (City Assembly Rooms,) for sale cheap; 300 new carriages, all styles; 1,000 sets harness, several second-hand carriages.

C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY HORSE, WITH black points, sound, kind and gentle, and a splendid traveler; any one wanting a really fine horse would do well to look at him. For particulars inquire of F. E. PITKIN, No. 36 Vesey-st., New-York.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A FINE BAY HORSE, 16 hands; stylish and a good traveler, and perfectly kind. To be seen at private stable No. 71 West 18th-st.

FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND PARK Brett carriage, but little used, for sale at a bargain. Inquire at private stable No. 115 East 38th-st.

FOR SALE—A TOP WAGON; HAS BEEN RUN only a few times; in first-rate order; City make. Can be seen at the engine-house, No. 18 Renwick-st.

MACHINERY.

THE DOUBLE-POWER HAY AND COTTON PRESS.

PATENTED FEB. 6, 1866.

Excels any Press in existence in its great Compressing Power!! Rapidity of Motion!! Convenience in Operating!! Simplicity of Construction!! and Cheapness in Price. County and State Rights for sale. Address M. D. MOORE & S. BROMBERG, No. 111 Wall-st., New-York, (up stairs,) where a ¼-size working Press may be seen. F. BROMBERGH, agent for Mobile, Ala.

STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum and rope machinery, mechanics' tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, warehouse 4 Dey-st., N. Y.; works, Paterson, N. J.

CAST STEEL.—FOR SALE—46,000 LBS. SANDERSON & NAYLOR'S English cast steel, assorted sizes; price 17c. currency, in lots not less than 500 lbs. Inquire of J. SANBORN, No. 215 Water-st.

100 DOZEN ENGLISH STONE CHINA hand teas, at $3 per dozen; also, glass-ware, china tea sets, lamp and fancy goods, at equally low prices, at C. A. BALDWIN'S, 65 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.—THE ANNUAL sermon before the graduating class in Columbia College will be preached at Trinity Church, in presence of the trustees, faculty and students of the College, by Rev. Dr. F. A. P. BARNARD, President, on SUNDAY EVENING, June 24, the services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT AND FUTURE LIFE FOR THE RIGHTEOUS ONLY.—Preaching SUNDAY, at Farragut Hall, corner of Canal-st. and Bowery, by Elder W. ROWORTH, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Do the Scriptures Teach that the Wicked Dead will have a Resurrection to Life?* At 3 P. M. also service. All are invited. Seats free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery. The original mission at the Points; Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses will be made. Visitors are always delighted with the singing of these children.

FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH—17th-st., west of 6th-av. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. P. NUTTING, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Baptism.* The Ordinance of Baptism will be administered at the close of service. Sabbath School concert at 2 P. M., and preaching at 7¾ P. M.

YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK—No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st. Monthly meetings MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Essay by GEORGE A. PEASE, Esq. Subject—*Things Allowable.* Young men and the public generally invited. L. BOLTON BANGS, Rec. Sec'y.

THE CONGREGATION OF ST. JAMES' English Lutheran Church will worship in the Chapel of St. George's Episcopal Church on 16th-st., east of 3d-av., on SUNDAY, the 24th inst., at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school in Swedish Lutheran Church on 22d-st., west of 3d-av., at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS—Preaching on SUNDAY, 24th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.; also corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—NOS. 44 AND 46 John-st., near Nassau.—SUNDAY, June 24, sermons on *The Evils Attending the use of Intoxicating Liquors,* 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. D. BLAIN, of San Francisco, California; 7¾ P. M. by Rev W. H. BOOLE. Sabbath-school Temperance meeting at 2 P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7¾ o'clock P. M., followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are affectionately invited to attend.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in his church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Duties of Young Christians to the Church;* and 7½ P. M. on *The Duties of the Church to Young Christians.*

AT THE EVERETT ROOMS, CORNER of 6th-av. and 34th-st., the Sixth Universalist Society, Rev. E. G. BROOKS, pastor, will hold Divine service every SUNDAY at 11½. Sunday-school at 9½. All are invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts. Sermon SUNDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. SAMUEL F. FARMER, and at 7¾ P. M. by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Seats free.

REV. SAML. H. COX, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.,) on SUNDAY, June 24, morning and afternoon at the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, near the corner of Varick. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE SECOND PERSONAL COMING OF THE MESSIAH PROVED TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE.—Sent, post free, on receipt of price, 40 cents, by addressing J. THOMPSON, Publisher, No. 43 Ann-st., New-York.

MOUNT PLEASANT R. P. D. CHURCH 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. ISAAC M. SEE, Pastor. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Preaching TO-MORROW by the pastor.

ANNA M. MIDDLEBROOK SPEAKS FOR Spiritualist Society, No. 806 Broadway. At 10½, subject: *Spiritual Use of Forms;* 7½: *The Christ of Spiritualism;* 3 o'clock: *Healing the Sick as Christ Did.* The public invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE, pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Rev. GEO. HOLLIS 7¾ P. M. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Service every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

THE MESSENGER SENT IN THE spirit and power of Elias, as was foretold by Christ, (Matt., xvii., 11,) will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—R. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av. Photograph views of the old church may be obtained from the Sexton.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—The Rector will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., the afternoon service being for the deaf mutes, and Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN at 7¾ P. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

DIVINITY.—WONDERFUL PHYSICAL MANIFESTATIONS of God's gifts to His children, SUNDAY at 3 and 7½ P. M., at No. 814 Broadway. Go see and hear for yourself. Know that your friends still live near you.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Subjects—Morning, *Laymen;* Evening, *The Pilgrim.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place—Rev. R. G. QUENNELL, Rector, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ o'clock, P. M. Seats free.

REV. W. P. ABBOTT, OF ALBANY, will preach at the Bedford-st. Methodist Episcopal Church on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, corner of Bedford and Morton sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH SELF-FASTENING BUTTON CO. N.Y. TRADE MARK 1

FRENCH SELF FASTENING BUTTONS

(GENGEMBRE'S PATENT.)

PUT ON and TAKEN OFF in a MOMENT by any one, without sewing, eyelet, screw, rivet or cut in the cloth. This invention received the first premium (Silver Medal) at the Fair of the American Institute in September, 1865. They can be changed from one garment to another in an instant, and as they never pull off or tear the cloth, they are the only reliable

BUTTONS FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

BUTTONS FOR LADIES.

By having several different sets, ladies can change them in a moment, thus altering the appearance of the garment to suit taste or occasion.

ARMY AND NAVY BUTTONS.

For this purpose they are invaluable, as they can in an instant be exchanged for a new set, removed for cleaning, or changed for plain covered buttons when desired.

In order to let the public at once see the great advantages of these goods, we offer to send by return mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price, one set Sleeve Buttons, ladies' or gent's, Plain, 40c.; Fancy, 50c. per set. A full descriptive list, from which any of the above goods can be ordered, will be sent by mail on application. Call or address, W. B. WATKINS, sole agent, No. 416 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., New-York. Please state where you saw the advertisement. Show this to your friends.

All sizes manufactured, specially for the use of Druggists, Chemists, Confectioners and Grocers, by

V. W. BRINCKERHOFF,

Importer of English, French and German DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES AND FANCY GOODS. Agency for J. Anton Farina's COLOGNE, &c. Depot removed to No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO.,
Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,
And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c.
Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

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An instantaneous and effectual deodorizer, disinfectant and antiseptic.

BAD SMELLS, NOXIOUS GASES, PUTREFACTION, INFECTION, CANNOT EXIST WHERE IT IS USED.

It will keep water-closets, outhouses, cesspools, drains, stables, cow-houses and poultry yards perfectly healthy and free from smell.

Agency, No. 4 Dey-st., New-York.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says: "I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation." Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

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EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors,
Jamaica, L. I.

CAUTION.—A PERSON, UNKNOWN TO ME, IS ordering goods in my name from various persons in this City. The public are cautioned against this impostor. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.

FILE OF EIGHT YEARS' NEW-YORK *Herald* and *New-York Times.* Any odd numbers. For sale. JAMES E. WALKER, 114 Fulton-st., 6th story.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract Teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the Medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

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HAVE YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by Dr. HOYT, who uses the only method by which nitrous oxide can be administered pure. Office No. 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, POCAHONTAS; Or, YE GENTLE SAVAGE. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DECHALUMEAU and LA SYLPHIDE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE IRISH EMIGRANT and HANDY ANDY. Characters by Dan Bryant, Miss Rosa Cooke, and other members of the Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Albaugh, J. H. Stoddart, G. C. Romaine, Miss Louisa Myers, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Amalia Harris, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Maria Glover.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, LA PIED DU MOUTON; Or, THE SHEEP'S FOOT, cast including Miss Sallie Hinckley, Mrs. Alecia Thorne, Messrs. Fred. Woodhull, George Boundy, L. R. Benneux, J. W. Pemberton.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE FEMALE DETECTIVE and IRELAND AS IT IS. Characters by G. L. Fox and a full dramatic company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, THE DRUNKARD. Mr. Clarke as Edward Middleton. Two Living African Lions. Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Fulton-av.
THIS EVENING, THE HANLON BROTHERS, THE SIEGRISTS and MADAME ZANFRETTA.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, English Opera—ELLE EST FOLLE and LUCIE DI LAMMERMOOR.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE,
No. 4, Bowery.
THIS EVENING, HENRY IVth and THE OLD GUARD.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, HAMLET THE DAINTY; RETURN OF THE FENIAN RAIDERS and new songs, dances, &c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
THIS DAY, ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Painting—FARRAGUT'S TRIUMPH IN MOBILE BAY.

LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.
59th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, Balloon Ascensions. Promenade Concert at 2 P. M.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on two House bills—one authorizing the construction of a railroad from Washington to the Northwest, and the other authorizing a railroad from Pittsburgh to Cleveland. The bill to grant lands in aid of the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad was passed. The Tax Bill was then taken up. The Senate restored the section granting to Railroad Companies the right to add to their fares on account of the tax.

In the House, Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a substitute for the Senate Bill, making further provision for the establishment of an armory and arsenal of construction, deposit and repair on Rock Island, Ill., and made a statement explanatory of the objects of the bill. Mr. Alley offered an amendment, which Mr. Washburne accepted: "That the bridge is to be so constructed as not materially to impair or obstruct the navigation of the Mississippi," which was agreed to. The substitute was then passed. It authorizes the Secretary of War to change and fix the location of the railroad across Rock Island, and of the bridge at Rock Island across the Mississippi, and makes the following appropriations: "To liquidate claims for property on Berham, Wilson and Winnebago Islands, and for property on Rock Island taken for military purposes $293,000; to secure water power at the head of Rock Island, $100,000; to erect storehouses and to establish communication with Davenport, &c., $100,000." Mr. Perham, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported back adversely the House Bill granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812. Mr. Perham remarked that Congress had been always extremely liberal with the old soldiers of the war of 1812. From calculation made, it appeared that there were still living 111,000 of those old soldiers, and 42,000 widows of old soldiers; in all, 153,000. Of this number, perhaps, two-thirds would come within the provisions of the bill. This did not include sailors and their widows. There would then be at least 100,000 persons to be pensioned, which, at $100 a year, would make the annual charges ten millions. The morning hour having expired, the bill went over till next Friday. A message was received from the President in reference to the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, stating that it had been communicated by the Secretary of State to the Governors of various States on the 16th of June, but that was a ministerial act, and not to be considered as involving the assent of the Executive to the proposed amendment. The Indian Appropriation Bill was taken up and passed. A joint resolution was introduced to enable discharged soldiers to change their selections of homesteads in certain cases.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from Mexico confirm the previous reports of the successes and steady advance of the Liberal forces. The Imperialists have lost most of the cities in the interior, and the funds of Maximilian are said to be very low. An impression prevails that the Empire cannot last very long. European troops, however, continue to arrive. The last steamer brought eight hundred, but of what nationality is not stated. The work on the railroad between Vera Cruz and Mexico has been suspended, which tends to confirm the reports of the depressed state of affairs.

At the fair now being held at Washington, to raise funds for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, are some interesting relics from Andersonville, such as the rude dishes and spoons manufactured by our soldier prisoners, the rough letter-box where they dropped letters that were never sent, and some of the rude head-boards that marked the graves of those who died. The original list of the Federal dead at this prison, kept by Dorrence Atwater, is also on exhibition. Miss Clara Barton, who has done so much for the soldiers and for the friends of those who are dead or "missing," is in daily attendance at the fair. She has succeeded in getting a fine photograph of Barbara Freitche, the brave German woman who kept the flag flying at Frederick City, Md., and whose name Whittier has celebrated in one of his poems.

Wolves and bears are unusually plenty this season in the Adirondacks, and numbers of these animals have boldly penetrated to the settlements in the middle portion of Warren and Essex counties. Several sheep, a few weeks since, were killed in broad daylight in a farm-yard near Pottersville, and two wolves and a bear were recently taken in a trap in the village of Minerva, some 25 miles from Caldwell, Lake George.

Malowney, the policeman, at Memphis, Tenn., who killed a negro a year ago, and was tried by a Military Commission, sentenced to the State Prison for two years, and released by Judge Trigg last May, has coolly petitioned the City Council for $500 pay for the time of the imprisonment, and $400 for lawyer's fees. The petition shows that as soon as released from prison he was immediately returned to duty as a policeman, and so continues to this day.

The late Augustus Russell Street, of New-Haven, the founder of the Yale School of Fine Arts, is reported to have left by will some $50,000 for the endowment of a professorship in the Yale Theological School, to revert, in certain contingencies, to the College library, and about an equal sum for the completion of the Art building and the endowment of some one or more chairs of instruction in that school. These posthumous gifts of Mr. Street to the College, combined with his donations while alive, will swell the aggregate of his benefactions to over $250,000.

A case of murder too horrid for recital occurred near Medina, N. Y., on the 18th inst. A clergyman, named Lindsley, whipped his son, a child three years old, so savagely that it died under the infliction. In the statement before the Coroner's Jury the father confesses to have continued the chastisement for more than two hours.

The funeral of Gen. Cass took place on Wednesday, at Detroit. Business was entirely suspended, and all the organizations of the city took part in the ceremonies. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Duffield, and the body was deposited at Elmwood Cemetery.

The Bank of Bowdoinham, Me., was robbed on Thursday night by a gang of desperadoes, who seized the Cashier in his home, and after gagging his family and placing a guard over them, took him to the bank and forced him to unlock the safe and hand over the funds.

Dr. Fisher, who for so many years has presided over the affairs of Hamilton College, giving careful and earnest attention to its interests, has accepted the pastorship of the Westminster Church in Utica, well known as formerly having been the scene of the labors of Rev. Dr. Dickson.

A monument to the memory of the soldiers of Illinois is to be erected at Bunker Hill, Macoupin County. The corner-stone is to be laid on the Fourth of July next, and Gov. Oglesby has been invited to deliver the address on the occasion.

Ex-Gov. Joseph A. Gilmore, of New-Hampshire, was seriously ill last week.

LOCAL NEWS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the Grand Jury made a presentment urging the enlargement of the Tombs Prison by taking in the present Court-rooms. Emma Lingard was sent to the Penitentiary for one year, and to pay a fine of $250; Daniel O'Rielly was sent to the State Prison for three years and six months, and Miles O'Reilly to the City Prison for sixty days; James Sinclair was sent to the State Prison for ten years; Catharine Snyder, for two years and six months; Joseph Austin, two years and six months. A number of prisoners pleaded guilty and were remanded for sentence.

The tradesmen of Washington Market held a meeting at No. 100 Vesey-street, yesterday morning, to take action in respect of the order of the Metropolitan Board of Health, requiring them, individually, to take out license to continue their business. This move requiring the market venders to take out license is understood to be one of the Board's plans for getting dealers off the sidewalks surrounding the market. The marketmen say that Mayor Hoffman and Comptroller Brenan have advised them not to apply for license.

A large meeting of influential Italians was held last evening at Germania Hall to express sympathy for their native land in the struggle for liberty which is impending. Patriotic speeches were made by several eloquent Italians and a series of resolutions adopted. A Committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of equipping soldiers to send to Italy to participate in the coming campaigns. More definite action will be taken at a future meeting.

No new cases of the cholera were reported in the City yesterday. Mrs. Simpson, of Mulberry-street, who was reported sick on Thursday, died at about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The latest report from the hospital ship is that yesterday morning another of the boatmen, of the cholera burial party died. Mr. Cyrus Curtiss, from whom we have the intelligence, thinks that the boatmen take the cholera poison while rowing the corpses ashore.

The case of Falk vs. The Board of Excise, &c., the argument of which was to have been resumed yesterday morning in the Court of Common Pleas, was, after a brief discussion between the Judge and counsel, postponed to Monday, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., at which time the Court is to hear such suggestions as either side may see fit to make on the settlement of the order in this, and also in the Holt case, decided on Thursday last by Judge Cardozo.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Excise, yesterday, 381 licenses were granted, making the total to date 6,334. Mr. Manierre reported that at noon he had delivered 5,475 licenses, and received therefor $1,070,850. Of the number, 3,489 are of the first class, and 1,986 of the second. New-York paid $821,000, and Brooklyn $221,000 of the sum which Mr. Manierre has received from licenses.

The Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday, instructed its counsel to inquire whether it has the power to break the offal contract. Dr. Harris sent in a letter recommending the appointment of a sanitary police to inspect the holds of vessels lying at our piers. It was reported that the experiments at Seguine's Point, on Thursday, fully demonstrated the value of steam as a disinfectant.

Edward Riter quarreled with Philip Derbeth, last evening, on the corner of Houston-street and First-avenue, stabbing and fatally wounding his opponent. He was arrested and committed, while Derbeth was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The United States Caledonian Club went on their ninth annual pic-nic yesterday at Dudley's Grove. A large attendance of the children of the brothers was present, and the occasion was a very pleasant one.

In the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, Friery and Frerrero were brought up, and the time for their original sentence to be executed set down for August 17.

The Supreme Court yesterday granted decrees of divorce in the cases entitled Reinhard Pfeiff vs. Josephine M. De Ormay Pfeiff, and H. P. Robinson vs. Mary Robinson.

Gold steady yesterday at 148⅞@149⅛; stocks steady; money easy; Exchange on London 108¾ per cent. for gold.

General business was very dull yesterday. Flour and Grain, Cotton, Pork and Lard were cheaper. Most other articles favored buyers. The Freight market was quite flat.

The Chief Fenian on the Fenian Invaders.—We were accused of severity of language two or three weeks ago, in dealing with the Fenians who were then engaged in the invasion of Canada. Neither this journal, however, nor any American journal that we know of, spoke of the Fenian invaders in any such style as the great Head-Centre, Chief Organizer and high-cockalorum of Fenianism, James Stephens, has just done. He neither talks of Roberts and Sweeny and their followers as being "misguided men," nor "impulsive, but mistaken friends of Ireland," or anything of the kind. In his brief speech at Washington the other night, he denounced them as "traitors," or "double-dyed traitors," in every sentence it contained. In his very opening sentence he at once said that he "must now throw aside all considerations of delicacy and speak in unmistakable terms concerning *the double-dyed traitors* who are ruining the cause we hold nearest our hearts." In his second sentence he denounced Roberts and his followers as "*traitors*, who are this hour abhorred, despised, execrated by the men in Ireland." In his third sentence he denounced as *traitors* the men who now propose to sell the Irish vote of this country to political demagogues, "and," cried he, "I here denounce them by name—Roberts, Sweeny, and the whole set called the Senate." In his fourth sentence he reiterated: "I say they are *traitors* to the cause of Ireland, and let them be so looked upon by not only Irishmen, but all Americans who sympathize with struggling freemen." In the fifth and final sentence of this remarkably pungent and bitter speech, he once again cautioned his countrymen to heed his admonitions to be distrustful of the men whom he had denounced four times in such style, and he sarcastically designates them the "*heroes* of Campobello, of Canada, and I may soon have to add, of Mexico." This is a truly Hibernian castigation, beginning with a ringing blow between the eyes, and ending with a sneer at the twice, thrice, four times insulted and broken down foe. We only ask the Fenian invaders to remember who this comes from. It is neither from an English enemy of Fenianism in England, nor from an American antagonist of the Fenian fillibusters. It is the language of James Stephens, C. O. I. R.

The Campaign in Indiana—Gov. Morton on the Situation.

We have already called attention to the judicious liberality and the enlightened patriotism of the platform adopted by the Union Party in the Seventh District of Indiana on the occasion of renominating Gen. H. A. Washburn. Upon that platform the Union Party of the country might be wisely invited to stand, for the principles proclaimed are those upon which the party achieved its triumphs, and the policy indicated is that on which alone its power and usefulness may be perpetuated. The resolutions, while acknowledging the integrity and patriotism alike of the President and Congress, counsels reconciliation and harmony, as essential to the welfare of the party and the prosperity of the country. The action of the Executive in establishing civil Governments in the States lately in rebellion is approved; the immediate admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from the South is urged as expedient and just; and the constitutional right of each State to determine the qualifications of its own voters is affirmed with a distinctness that leaves nothing to be desired. A party thus tolerant of differences within its own ranks, thus alive to the necessity of moderation as a condition of success, and thus inflexible in its adherence to the Constitution as the supreme authority to be upheld—may go into the canvass with a full assurance of victory. And we shall not yet cease to hope that the wisdom which guides the councils of the party in Mr. Washburn's district in Indiana will be equally visible in the other States in which preparation must shortly be made for the Fall campaign.

The admirable temper that distinguishes the opening speech of Gov. Morton, at Indianapolis, on Tuesday last, is calculated greatly to encourage this expectation. A full report of the speech has not reached us, but the telegraphic abstract communicated to the Washington *Chronicle* affords evidence of the Governor's anxiety to heal the difference between the Executive and Congress, and to promote the policy of speedy restoration, as between Congress and the South. It is evident that with those who would justify unconstitutional measures, on the plea that the action of the President in the matter of reconstruction was unconstitutional, he has not a particle of sympathy. The abstract question of the President's right to interfere to the extent he did, Gov. Morton declines to discuss; contenting himself with an enumeration of the conditions exacted and an exposition of their appositeness and force. That these conditions, judged on their merits, were proper, and that they form an available starting point in the work of reconstruction, all but an inconsiderable section of Republicans virtually concede; while the fact that the people of the Southern States, who were exclusively affected by the President's action, accepted it uncomplainingly, and abide by it ungrudgingly, should suffice to arrest argument on the subject. If the Southern people do not object—and instead of objecting they declare themselves satisfied—from what other source can remonstrance reasonably come? Certainly not with any consistency from members of the Union Party, whose views were enforced by the President to the extent of his power and opportunities.

The continued exclusion from Congress of the Senators and Representatives sent by Tennessee, Gov. Morton considers unjust and impolitic. Their loyalty, and the loyalty of those who elected them, being unquestioned, he contends that admission at the beginning of the session would have prevented much ill-feeling, and inspired confidence in the purposes of Congress; and he deems the proceeding still desirable "before the final adoption of any legislation in connection with which the Constitutional Amendment may be submitted to the States." His general argument is strongly in favor of the principles upon which the amendment rests, and especially of so much of it as applies to voters rather than inhabitants as the basis of representation. "It deprives the people of the South of no just right," he remarks, "because it leaves to them the enjoyment of the same power that is possessed by an equal number in the North, and surely they ought not in reason or justice to ask for more." And he is not less positive in his view as to the right and duty of Congress to guard with jealous care against the return of rebels to Congressional power. At the same time he distinguishes between the absolute authority of Congress to judge of the qualifications of the individuals presenting themselves for admission, and the limited authority of Congress as an originator of amendments to the Constitution. A test calculated to exclude rebels he holds to be necessary as well as right, and from some reported passages of his speech we infer that, as a rule, he is in favor of the exclusion of Southern members until "such security be taken as can prevent the recurrence of rebellion, and prevent those who have been in rebellion, but are restored to their political rights, from defeating necessary legislation, or bringing about legislation which would be treasonable or dishonorable." Upon this point, however, Gov. Morton does not dogmatize. He reasons, he suggests, and both his reasoning and suggestions he makes subordinate to the Constitution. By that standard he would have everything tried. For, above all, he insists that "nothing shall be done to injure or destroy the general theory or scheme of government, as bequeathed to us by our fathers." This is the guiding maxim of his speech—the principle he would make paramount over all considerations of feeling, of convenience, and of party interest. And the statesman who adopts this as his rule of political conduct, and applies it as faithfully as Gov. Morton proposes to apply it, to every step taken by Congress, and every measure proposed, may be safely trusted everywhere. He will neither succumb to the demands of the class who would restore to rebel leaders their former political *status*, nor aid those who would legislate without reference to rights conferred and restraints imposed by the Constitution.

For one result of his speech we apprehend that Gov. Morton is prepared. The Union Party will be ungrateful to one of its most distinguished members if it fail to appreciate the sagacity that dictates and the temper that animates his first public effort after a season of distressing illness. But the Democratic Party, sympathizing, as of course it does, with the brotherhood in Indiana, will visit him with maledictions loud and deep. Speaking of the party in the State with which he is most familiar, he declares that "it has not changed its temper or improved since the war;" a declaration which Mr. Eldridge or Mr. Niblack would indignantly resent if uttered in Congress, but the literal truth of which, so far as a large portion of the party is concerned, is unfortunately beyond dispute.

The Constitutional Amendment and the Action of the States.

Some of the extreme journals, Radical and Copperhead, hastened to predict, after the final passage of the Constitutional Amendment of the House, that the Secretary of State would not perform the purely ministerial act of transmitting a copy of it to the different States. These soothsayers will find themselves somewhat at fault to-day. The President formally announces the transmission of the amendment in accordance with the prescribed usage of the State Department; and in doing so he reiterates, in clear, bold and unmistakable language, his fixed opposition to all constitutional enactments passed by Congress while eleven States of the Union remain unrepresented. There is nothing startling in the performance of a simple ministerial duty by the Secretary of State. There is nothing surprising in the President's steadfast adherence to his convictions.

Means of Locomotion in New-York.

The great inferiority of New-York to a European capital—London, for instance—is precisely in that department of practical life where we should least expect it—that is, in the means of locomotion. Here is a mercantile community distinguished the world over for attaining their ends, no matter at what expense—accustomed to great plans and to executing them—proverbially active and impatient—to whom time every day is more than money—yet submitting year after year to a stupid, dilatory, inconvenient system of locomotion, which would disgrace a village of Turkey, and apparently doing nothing to reform it.

It may be estimated that fifty per cent. of the most active and energetic business men of New-York live during at least the Summer season at a distance of from ten to thirty miles from the City. The remaining portion reside at from three to five miles from the business quarter. From their country homes, most of these gentlemen must take nearly two hours to reach Wall-street, or occupy from three and a half to four hours every day on the roads, some in hot and dusty cars and others in boats. These various means of transit usually land their travelers at Thirty-fourth-street, near Ninth-avenue, or Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, some three miles from the business quarter, or at the foot of some inconvenient street, whence ladies and gentlemen must work their way, at peril of life, through carts and drays and heaps of rubbish, to some down-town railroad. The process by which any of the passengers coming from the North to the City can reach Wall-street and its neighborhood is an excessively inconvenient and disagreeable one. The ride is hot and dusty, and often through the worst streets, and the time from the various *termini* to Trinity Church, though only over some three miles, is greater than that from a point twenty miles out to the City. This unpleasant feature of our out-of-town railways will increase. The rules of the Common Council and the parsimony of the Companies will continually remove their stations further out, and they will leave the passengers to work their way down in what way they can. In a short period the time between a villa twenty miles out and Wall-street will be three hours instead of two, unless a remedy be applied. Nor do these evils principally touch the rich or the inhabitants of villas. It is well known that thousands of people of moderate means are more and more removing to the country, on account of the enormous expenses of the City. These find this delay and inconvenience in getting to the business streets a great loss and annoyance. Nor do the inhabitants of New-York, who reside here the year round, fare much better. The bulk of the business community is constantly moving northward. In ten years, the fashionable quarter will be around the Park.

And even now tens of thousands of people come from above Fortieth-street. All know the horrors and delay of that dreary journey in Winter or in stormy weather, from "up town" to the Court-house—the crowd, the bad ventilation, the weary standing, the length of time, and the wretched condition in which the exhausted passenger reaches either his home or the terminus at the Astor House.

The time from Fortieth-street to Wall-street is frequently as much as is taken by an English passenger, in a first-class railway carriage, coming from a villa forty miles out to the very centre of London, and in the most economical manner. Nothing of this wearying inconvenience and delay is known to the English public in getting about through the great metropolis. The cabs will do their three miles in fifteen minutes, in the most comfortable way, allowing the merchant to look over his letters or papers in privacy. The railroads come in from the country over the tops of the houses or under the cellars, and thus give the passengers full speed through the heart of London. The river boats take one from the foot of one street to another, in the most pleasant and rapid manner, where omnibuses, or cabs, or railroads convey you to your destination. The whole machinery of life, by which one can do more and lose less in friction, is vastly superior in London to what it is here. And yet, when one considers the short business-day in New-York—scarcely five hours—the gigantic plans made and executed in that brief interval, where hundreds of thousands of dollars depend on a few minutes more or less of time, where, to many a merchant, nothing which he could pay for improved locomotion could be compared with the advantage to himself in time, rest and vigor gained, one is surprised that the inventive Yankee brain and the all-powerful capital of New-York have never contrived some better system of locomotion.

The remedies are simple and plain, and have often been urged in these columns. In the first place, *cabs;* why do not men of the vast means of our merchants insist on having, and then make a practice of using them? Next, boats on each side of the City, running up and down the rivers, with cross-town railroads; then, above all, underground or overground steam railways to the heart of the City, and out-of-town boats running to convenient streets. Beyond this, those who control railroads should insist on greater speed from prominent points near New-York. Places within twenty or thirty miles from the City ought to be put within half an hour of the *termini*, and then the means mentioned above employed to get the passengers rapidly down town. The present absurd and disgraceful system, or want of system, ought not to be endured longer.

Judge Cardozo's Decision.

The decision of Judge Cardozo against the constitutionality of the Excise Law of last Winter—under which law such extraordinary results have been brought about in this City during the last month—was accompanied by an "opinion," in which he set forth his views with admirable vigor and skill, and enforced his opinion with such law, precedent and logic as he could command after devoting himself to the study of the subject by "night and day," almost exclusively, for nearly a week. As the counsel for the plaintiff previously announced that he also had spent "long days and nights" in the investigation of the legal principles involved in this case, it may be supposed that the argument of the one gentleman and the opinion and decision of the other give a fair representation of what can be brought forward on that side of the question.

Judge Cardozo indorses in large measure the soundness of the arguments put forth by the counsel for the plaintiff upon the constitutional principle involved, and uses as his basis of judgment the same provision of the Federal Constitution, and the same clause of the State Constitution, as had previously been employed by Mr. Graham. The plaintiff had taken out a license last year, which did not expire until two months after the time at which the new law was enforced against him; and the invalidating of that license during the term which it legally covered was an act beyond the power of the Legislature. It contravened the constitutional provision which prevents any State from passing any law impairing the obligation of a contract, and it contravened the fundamental law of our own State, which declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law," the Judge holding that a license is *property*, as much as any other article of value possessed by a citizen. The third section of the law annuls the unexpired licenses issued under a previous statute; and, said the Judge, if that section be void as to any class of citizens, *it is void as to all;* nor is there any room to dispute that if that section be invalid, as it is such an important part, and indeed the life and being of the whole scheme of the act, without which all the other provisions would be futile, *the whole statute must share its fate and be declared unconstitutional.*

We think it will be confessed on all hands that there is great force in the general reasonings of Judge Cardozo on these points, and that they were by no means conclusively met by the arguments previously brought forward by the counsel on the other side. The opinion, however, is open to assault by reason of the extent of ground which it covers. There are reasons which would have fully justified him in limiting the application of his decision to the particular case before him, and leaving the question whether the law was void as to parties who had no license under the old statute to come up and be decided by itself in its proper time. There would be no lack of precedents in our own State Reports for this limitation, and if his decision is reversed by a higher Court, this will probably be the ground of action. The framers of the law were assuredly careless in overlooking an important legal feature when they failed to make provision for the cases of those who had legal contracts by which the State was bound, and regarding which the action of the Legislature itself was limited. Attention to this point would have saved an immense amount of litigation and expense. The Judge did not deny that the Legislature, under its inalienable right, might, notwithstanding those licenses, have passed laws which should *regulate the sale* of liquor under them, but he had no hesitation in saying that, under pretence of regulation, a law cannot be sustained which, like the present, has the effect *to render a previous grant void.* That, said he, is not regulation, it is destruction.

We suppose the effect of this decision will be to seriously embarrass, if not to practically stop, the working of the Excise Board. It is unfortunate that it comes just at the opening of the long vacation, when in the ordinary course of things there will be no appeals heard before the Fall.

In our opinion the Court of Common Pleas could do no wiser thing than to hold a General Term of the Court, on some early day to be fixed, for the special hearing of this case, that the final determination of the Court of Appeals may be reached with the least possible delay.

What Does it Mean?—In the speech of the Head-Centre Stephens at Washington, the other night, he spoke, with a mixture of sarcasm and bitterness, of the Sweeny army as the "heroes of Campobello, Canada, *and I may soon have to add, of Mexico.*" We suppose that Mr. Stephens' experience in Ireland as the head of a secret order has given him unusual facilities of searching out the schemes and purposes that may be brewing among his friends and enemies. Now, does he speak by the card when he announces that the leaders of the Sweeny army intend to give their attention to fillibustering in *Mexico* hereafter? And if such a scheme has been proposed, may it not have something to do with the coquetting of certain of our own politicians with the leaders of this faction? Are the Fenians anxious to fight the French?

The Dog-Days.—The police are no doubt taking all due precautions in view of the dog-days. But some of the petty officers of the Third-Avenue Railroad still permit the transportation of dogs, as well as huge bundles of filthy clothing, in the same car that they cram full of passengers. During the most sweltering hours of yesterday, a gentleman, weary and worn with hard work, was obliged to leave his seat and take refuge on the perilous platform, by the determination of the conductor of car No. 77 to give accommodation to a semi-intoxicated female *and her dog* from Houston-street. The gentleman who has contributed to the Company's revenue over $500 during the last five years, ventured, very naturally, but, perhaps, without due reflection, to remonstrate with the conductor. That potential individual (car No. 77) knew his ground and reckoned on his backing. He said in answer to the remonstrance that although he was a conductor, he was better and worthier than the gentleman who ventured to address him; and that he should see that the lady and her dog were protected in their rights. We do not relate this with any hope or expectation of seeing the dog-grievance remedied. We note the incident merely that those who have any dread of hydrophobia, and half-intoxicated females, may avoid "77."

Shall the Fenian Prisoners be Executed?

From the Special Correspondent of the Tribune.

Toronto, Monday, June 18, 1866.

The predominant feeling here is that no mercy should be shown to the Fenian prisoners. The staple argument is, that as they have murdered several of our volunteers, they ought as murderers to be hanged. If you ask, how is it possible to hang 160 prisoners, the reply is pretty sure to be, why not? From eight out of ten persons this answer would be received. The popular desire was that severe examples should be made, and made quickly. The Government is not, however, moving quickly. The feeling here is that the American Government did not interfere so soon as it ought to have done; that a word from it in the early stage of the movement would have prevented the loss of a single life, and that both the Fenians and the Canadians have equal cause to complain.

It is to be hoped that the Canadian Government will be wiser than the Canadian people, if, as is alleged, the latter demand the execution of Fenian prisoners. Canada cannot at present afford to deal thus with those who fell into its hands. But for the efficient intervention of our Government, for every one Canadian life lost there would have been hundreds, if not thousands. The wanton invasion would have ended disastrously for the Fenians, but at a fearful cost of blood and treasure to the Canadians.

But a sanguinary policy, in dealing with the Fenian prisoners, will work a fatal change in the popular mind. It will create an element which did not exist before. It will furnish a provocation for renewing the conflict, and with a *united* determination on the part of the countrymen of these prisoners, to avenge their execution.

That the Fenian bands entering Canada were lawless, and have justly forfeited their lives, is undeniable. But in view of the future, as it affects the peace of Canada, and the welfare of its citizens, it is as unwise to visit upon them the full penalty of the law, as it was in Shylock to demand his "Pound of Flesh."

We have had to deal with an insurrection and rebellion more formidable than any the world ever witnessed. Without provocation or excuse, our ships were burned upon the seas, our citizens were murdered, our prisoners were starved and poisoned and shot down like dogs. And yet the instigators and chiefs of these horrible crimes, though they fell into our hands, have not been executed. Canadian magistrates even refused to surrender the criminals who robbed and murdered the citizens of St. Albans.

It is in reference only to the *future* repose of Canada that we are induced to counsel forbearance. We admonish her authorities to disregard "bloody instructions," which, if obeyed, will precipitate events which, with a fresh remembrance of our own calamities, can only be contemplated with horror.

If the recent invasion of Canada was simply spasmodic and abortive, it was because—along with the prompt action of the United States Government—the Roman Catholic clergy, and the wealthy and influential Irish people, set their faces against it.

The "feeling" in Canada which impugns the action of our Government is as senseless as that which demands the execution of the Fenian prisioners. If we believed that any such "feeling" reached the Canadian Government, we should entertain slight hopes of the wisdom of its action. But we entertain no such belief. Our Government acted seasonably and efficiently. So far the Canadian Government has evinced calmness and capacity and sound judgment—qualities essential to a crisis so fraught with difficulties and dangers.

A Card from Mrs. J. G. Bennett.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

Sir: I saw an article in your paper last Friday, stating that I asked the Senate to confirm Mr. Fleurot's nomination, and on that account he was not appointed. Now, Sir, permit me to say that I never in my life asked the Government of the United States for anything for my own family, much less for Mr. Fleurot, who is only an acquaintance, like many others.

I have borne with calmness the most fearful abuses and calumnies; but I think now it is time to put a stop to them. I do not trouble myself about politics or politicians, or editors, or any such unkind, unfeeling people; yet, I have suffered greatly by them.

What have I done against you editors, managers, &c., that I should be hunted down like a wild deer, on account of your feelings toward the *Herald?* Abuse the editor if you like, perhaps he deserves it; but my aim has ever been to calm and pacify all violent feelings. You will oblige me by publishing these few lines. Yours respectfully,

HENRIETTA A. BENNETT.

Fort Washington, June 21, 1866.

The above is a very fair and proper rebuke of a style of personal detraction for which the *Herald* used to be famous, but which is now mainly monopolized by the *Tribune.* The Washington correspondent of that journal has been distinguished during the present Winter by his reckless and unscrupulous personalities. The fact of differing in opinion from the paper with which he was connected was deemed quite sufficient warrant for the grossest misrepresentations and the most flagrant perversion of motives and conduct. The extension of this special line of persecution to a lady, has elicited from her the above deserved and dignified reproof. We wish we could hope it might not be without effect.

"Look Out for the Engine When the Bell Rings."—Such is the at least prudent, if not merciful notice put up at prominent points by the New-York and Harlem, as well as other railroad companies, to notify *individuals* to keep out of the way of danger. But when the design is first to bind the residents of a whole street with fetters of iron and then trample out all their rights under the iron horse, no such friendly warning is given. Few of our readers, probably, are aware that on Thursday, 14th inst., a resolution was introduced in the Board of Councilmen by Mr. Keenan to authorize the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to lay and construct a branch of their road from Fourth-avenue to the North River, through One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Manhattan-street, the object being to run freight and cattle cars, drawn by locomotives, from the Hudson River Railroad through the most beautiful street north of the Central Park, to the cattle yards of the Harlem Railroad Company at One Hundredth-street. The effect of this is to bisect the upper portion of the City, and of course every one of the new boulevards and drives which are to be laid out under the direction of the Central Park Commissioners, with trains of filthy swine and cattle propelled by steam, thus rendering those improvements, which should be sources of increased health and pleasure to the whole City, an annoyance and positive danger to all who use them. This resolution was immediately rushed through the Board of Councilmen, President Green in the chair, and twenty members present, without the yeas and nays being taken, or as much apparent attention being given to it as is extended usually to the most trivial matters. It was then sent to the Board of Aldermen and by them passed at once, no opportunity being given for a word of debate, but Alderman Varnum being in the Chair, he ordered the yeas and nays taken. The resolution there received nine affirmative votes, with three (Aldermen Loew, Norton and Varnum) in the negative.

Mayor Hoffman has had charge of the matter for a week past, and no man who knows him believes that so barefaced a piece of scoundrelism can receive his approval. The citizens on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, who are most directly affected, have taken hold of the matter in earnest, and have pledged themselves to leave no stone unturned to defeat the nefarious scheme. As far as the Common Council ring is concerned, it is simply a plan to impair and destroy property value to the amount of at least two millions of dollars for a sum to be paid to each almost too paltry to be believed. To Mayor Hoffman and the Courts the citizens look for protection in this matter. As to the Harlem Railroad Company, they expect no "bowels of mercy" from them, while the Common Council have shown so many evidences of their "total depravity" that no hope is felt that they may be induced to change the decision they have heretofore made. All who live north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and all who expect to enjoy the new Boulevard drives, should feel the deepest interest in the result of the contest.

Hoboken Ferry Accommodations.

The stockholders of the Morris and Essex Railroad held their annual meeting in Hoboken on Wednesday last, and while they were in session a Committee representing those who travel over the road urged upon their attention the utter inadequacy of the Hoboken Ferry accommodations. The complaints were formally acknowledged to be well founded, and it is to be hoped that the newly elected Directors will use all their influence—for it is well understood that they have no immediate control over the matter—to secure an immediate and extensive change. When the alterations in the Hoboken Ferry buildings, just completed, were first commenced, it was hoped that they might result in a decided improvement, but the present menagerie-like arrangements are worse by far than any that ever preceded them. The individual who devised them apparently regarded the patrons of the ferry as a herd of wild beasts, only to be restrained by iron bars. The passage ways are absurdly narrow, and it frequently happens that the doors of the waiting-rooms are closed in the faces of thirty or forty passengers, who are thus prevented from catching the boat, which is repeatedly detained a moment or two after this summary exclusion of its passengers. Only those whom business detains in the city until the last moment can fully appreciate the annoyance and vexation caused by such arrangements as these. Experience of them for the last two or three weeks has given a slight indication of the extent to which they will be aggravated by the heat of the Summer months, and unless they are speedily modified, it may become necessary to commend them to the attention of our municipal authorities, since the Hoboken Common Council has already intimated that it may take the matter in hand on the New-Jersey side of the river.

MEXICO.

Yellow Fever at Vera Cruz—Arrival of Eight Hundred European Troops—Release of the Cordova Colonists—Success of the Liberals—The Empire Tottering.

New-Orleans, Thursday, June 21.

A Vera Cruz correspondent, writing under date of the 13th inst., states that the yellow fever is raging in that city fearfully and fatally.

The last steamer from Europe brought out 800 troops for Maximilian.

The Liberals have released twenty-eight Confederates captured near Cordova.

All work on the Imperial Railroad to the City of Mexico has been discontinued for want of funds, and from the aggressions of the Liberals.

The Imperialists have lost and abandoned most of their important cities in the interior, and the general opinion is that the Empire will not last long. Maximilian is in great financial distress.

The Americans on the Cordova settlement are disheartened, and are preparing to return to the United States.

Tampico is surrounded and closely invested by a strong force of Liberals.

The Liberals are very active in the neighborhood of Matamoras.

KENTUCKY.

Harper's Guerilla Band—Excitement at Bowling Green.

Louisville, Thursday, June 21.

The case of Benjamin Sale, of Harper's guerilla band, has been continued until the next term of the court. Bail was given in $1,200.

Nothing has been heard of Harper since he released Majors Franklin and Pattellon from Bowling Green jail, on the 13th inst. The gang are supposed to be in the vicinity of Huntsville, Tenn.

Bowling Green, Ky., Thursday, June 21.

It is apprehended that the negroes in this vicinity will attempt the rescue of a negro sentenced to be hung on the 13th of July at Franklin. Precautionary measures have been taken to prevent such a result.

MAINE.

Congressional Representation.

Augusta, Me., Friday, June 22.

The Union Convention to-day unanimously nominated James G. Blaine for reëlection to Congress from the Third District. A resolution was adopted congratulating the people of the district upon the ability, faithfulness and patriotism of their representative in Congress, who is now nominated for the third time.

A New Way to Rob a Bank.

Portland, Me., Friday, June 22.

The Village National Bank, of Bowdoinham, was robbed last night by a party of robbers, who followed the cashier home, gagged his family, and placed a guard over them. The robbers then took the cashier back to the bank again, and, after robbing the vaults of their contents, amounting to about $67,000, they locked him into the vault and made their escape with their plunder.

They have been traced to Topsham, and it is supposed are now making for Canada.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Movements of Gen. Sheridan—Affairs on the Rio Grande.

New-Orleans, Thursday, June 21.

Gens. Sheridan, Gregory, Kidder and other Federal officers have arrived from the Rio Grande and Texas. They represent that all is quiet on the American side of the river.

It has been discovered that in the heart of the city there is a house where shells had been stored, which were bought of the United States forces, and the powder extracted in a careless manner. Large quantities of the powder were seized and narrowly escaped explosion.

Conference of the Western Unitarian Churches.

Buffalo, Friday, June 22.

Rev. R. L. Collier, of Chicago, preached last evening before the Conference of the Western Unitarian Churches.

At the session of the Conference yesterday Rev. Mr. Staples, from the Committee on Missionary Work, made a lengthy report.

At the conclusion of the report Mr. Lowe, Secretary of the American Unitarian Association, made some remarks, followed by Mr. Mayo, Rev. Dr. Bellows and others.

To-night a collation will be given to the Conference at St. James Hall.

Defeat of the Connecticut Bridge.

Hartford, Friday, June 22.

By a vote taken in the Legislature at New-Haven, near midnight, on the absorbing question of bridging the Connecticut River at Lyme by the Shore Line Road, the bridge was defeated. The vote was as follows: Yeas 90, nays 115, absent 31.

The Senate votes Tuesday, and will also defeat it.

Fire at Oswego.

Oswego, Friday, June 22.

Messrs. Crane and Sweet's planing-mill on Temple-street was destroyed by fire at 9 o'clock this morning. Loss $5,000; insured $2,000.

Drowned.

Boston, Friday, June 22.

Francis Bush, of the firm of Bent & Bush, hatters, was drowned last night by the upsetting of a boat off South Boston Point.

THE CROPS.

The Monthly Agricultural Report—Condition of the Crops Throughout the Country.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 22.

The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture is published. The apprehension of a scarcity of crops, which might threaten compulsory economy of consumption, or warrant extraordinary prices, are groundless. From an actual analysis of statistical returns, with due regard to the usual average product and present losses of each State, the prospect, on the 1st of June, was for seven-tenths of a crop. With favorable weather and absence from casualties before harvesting, the indications point to three-fourths of an average. The total yield of wheat in Ohio and Indiana appears to have suffered most from Winter killing. A prospect for 34 per cent. of a crop of Winter wheat in Indiana is sufficiently discouraging. An increase of four-tenths of the average growth of Spring wheat will afford some relief, and ought to bring up the average to half a crop. Ohio is reported at four-tenths for Winter wheat, with two and a half tenths more for Spring wheat than usual. A very little better prospect for Winter wheat than Indiana, and not quite so large an increase of Spring wheat, will give about the same result—half an average crop. Illinois, now our greatest wheat-growing State, promises seven-tenths of a crop of Winter wheat. As the Spring wheat, which is the main dependence for a crop in portions of the State, is nearly as good as usual, at least three-fourths of a crop of that should be expected in this State.

In Wisconsin the Winter wheat is reported at six and one-third tenths with one and three-fouths more Spring wheat than usual, which should secure three-fourths of an average crop for the State.

In Iowa, the appearance of Winter wheat is nine-tenths; Spring ten and three-fourths tenths; breadth of the latter sown twelve and one-eighth tenths. This should give at least an average crop for Iowa.

In Pennsylvania the wheat crop is eight-tenths.

In New-York Winter wheat eight and four-ninths-tenths; Spring wheat nine and three-fifths tenths, or about eight-tenths for the crop as a whole.

In Missouri a prospect for a full crop of Winter wheat is reported, with one-half tenth or five per cent. more than the usual breadth of Spring wheat, looking nearly as well as usual at this season of the year. Kentucky is reported at five and two-thirds of a tenth; Michigan seven and a half of a tenth: Minnesota ten and five-ninths of a tenth for winter wheat, and nine-tenths for spring wheat; Kansas fourteen and one-third of a tenth for winter, and twelve-tenths for spring wheat. In New-England except in Massachusetts, a full growth of spring wheat is sown, looking better than an average in Maine and a fraction lower than an average in the other States. Winter wheat, when it is grown at all, has suffered to the extent of one and two-tenths, and in Vermont and Connecticut three-tenths. New-Jersey is placed in the same list with New-York and Pennsylvania at eight-tenths, and Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia will each average about six-tenths. The section west of the Mississippi, comprising Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, taken together, promises more than an average crop of wheat.

WINTER RYE.—The Winter rye shared the fate of the wheat, but in a less degree. The injury was greatest in Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Michigan and Indiana. Delaware, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont come next in order. Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota are the only States above the average, while Missouri and New-Hampshire are reported at ten-tentus.

WINTER BARLEY.—Ohio promises little more than half a crop, Vermont and Illinois six-tenths, and Connecticut, Iowa and Illinois eight-tenths; New-Hampshire and Massachusetts ten-tenths; Kansas thirteen-tenths; Nebraska fifteen-tenths. The average will be about eight and a half tenths. The Spring barley, while varying in promise in different States, will average ten-tenths.

OATS—The average of this crop is larger than usual in nearly all the States. The appearance of the crop is, in Indiana, 10; Illinois, 8½-10; Ohio and Michigan, 9-10; in other States ranging from 9-10 to 13-10. Rhode Island, Kansas and Nebraska are above the average. The crop indicates an average yield.

CLOVER.—More clover was sown than usual, and it is reported in a full average condition. In Delaware and Missouri the appearance is worst, though the increased acreage will make up the deficiency. Maryland, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Illinois and Kansas fall a little below the average; Maine thirteen and one-sixth of a tenth.

PASTURES.—Returns have not been favorable for the dairy interest. A very general falling off is observed in the condition of pastures, except in the States beyond the Mississippi.

MAPLE SUGAR AND MOLASSES—This product will average nine and three-quarters of a tenth; New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Delaware, ten tenths; the other New-England States, nine and a quarter tenths; the Middle and Western States, from seven to nine tenths.

SHEEP—Sheep took the field this Spring in better condition than usual. In some places neglect and consequent disease and death are reported arising from depreciation in prices of wool.

FRUIT.—A medium crop of Apples is indicated, though there is variation in the appearance in different localities. In New-England and the extreme West the prospect is better than usual, in the Central States worse. Peaches have suffered from Winter killing very generally. In Ohio scarcely a third of a crop is expected; In New-Jersey less than half a crop; in Delaware and Maryland about six-tenths. Pears will not prove an average crop.

KENTUCKY.

The Louisville Presbytery.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, June 22.

The Old Louisville Presbytery adjourned after four days' session. This body proceeded irrespectively of the General Assembly to adjudicate the Walnut-street Church case. Ignoring the elders indorsed by the Assembly, they adopted the act of their Commissioners at St. Louis as their own, and proceeded throughout on the ground that from the time the delegates were excluded the Assembly had no jurisdiction over them, and its acts, so far as they concern this Presbytery, were an usurpation. A minority, who desired to sustain the General Assembly, withdrew and formed another Presbytery, which adjourned after denouncing the old Presbytery and warning the people against them.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Health of the City—Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 22.

Cotton nominal; sales 150 bales; low Middling 35c.@37c.; to-day's receipts 580 bales; week's receipts 5,488, against 3,842 last week; exports 7,700, stock 116,374 bales. New-York Exchange, ¼@¾ discount. Bank Sterling 60. Coffee—Week's sales 100 bags, stock 4,887 bags; Prime 20c. in gold.

Two cases of yellow fever were reported in the city, but a *post-mortem* examination proved the report untrue. The city is remarkably healthy, and there is no tendency to fever.

The yellow fever at Vera Cruz gives no alarm.

NORTH CAROLINA.

An Ex-Rebel General Forbidden to Hold Office.

FAYETTE, N. C., Friday, June 22.

LAWS, the ex-rebel General, who was recently elected Clerk of the Superior and Inferior Court of Richmond County, has received an order from Gen. TILLSON, commanding the State, forbidding him to hold or exercise any civil or political office. The order was similar to that served on SEMMES, the pirate, by the Secretary of War.

The Freedmen's Bureau Agents.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, June 22.

The Military Commission for trying the delinquent Freedmen's Bureau officials assembled here to-day, and adjourned over until to-morrow in consequence of the absence of Major MANN, whose case is the first on the docket.

The Bonds of the New-Orleans Banks.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 22.

There have been previous statements relative to the delivery by the Treasury Department of the bonds belonging to the Banks of New-Orleans and other parties to the State Auditor, in whose charge they were at the time of their capture by Gen. SHERIDAN during the latter part of the war. All that have been identified, amounting to over four millions, have been transferred by the Department to the parties owning them. There yet remains in the keeping of the Treasurer between two and three hundred thousand dollars' worth of these bonds awaiting their proper owners.

Steam Fire Engines in Texas.

GALVESTON, Thursday, June 22.

The steam fire engines for Houston and Galveston have been tried, accepted and paid for.

A Collision in Detroit River.

DETROIT, Friday, June 22.

A collision occurred early this morning at the mouth of Detroit River between the propeller *Cleveland*, of the Western Transportation, and the bark *Martin*, which was being towed down. The propeller was cut through and sunk in ten minutes and will probably be a total loss. A large number of passengers on board were taken off by the bark. No lives were lost, but several persons were severely injured.

The Charleston and Knoxville Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, June 22.

The Railroad Committee from Charleston and Knoxville met the officers of the Louisville Railroad in conference here to-day. Speeches were made by TRENHOLM, Ex-Confederate Secretary, Col. REED and others, and were favorably received. The prospects of a continuous road hence to Charleston *via* Knoxville are flattering.

PERSONAL.—Dr. WILLIAM EDWARD JOHNSTON, the Paris correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, was married on the 26th May, at the American Consulate, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, to Miss BERTHA ELIZABETH MATTISON, of Chicago, Ill. The religious ceremony was afterward performed by Dr. FLOOD, the English Chaplain.

Mr. PARKE GODWIN, of the New-York *Evening Post*, was in Frankfort on the 28th May.

Gen. C. OSTERHAUS had his pocket picked on the Jersey City cars from Washington, yesterday morning, as he was passing through the train. The rogues got something over $100.

POLITICAL.

The Assault on Mr. Grinnell.

On June 18, the citizens of Grinnell, Iowa, held a meeting to take action regarding the assault of Gen. ROUSSEAU upon Hon. J. B. GRINNELL. Besides a resolution calling for the expulsion of Gen. ROUSSEAU, they adopted the following:

Resolved, That LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU has conferred on Hon. J. B. GRINNELL, the highest compliment in his power, by his practical acknowledgment that he cannot cope with the Iowa member in debate.

Resolved, That this brutal assault associates the name of GRINNELL with those of SUMNER and LINCOLN, made immortal by similar attacks, incited by the same spirit, a spirit which the policy of conciliation, so called, never will correct.

Resolved, That we tender to Kentucky our friendly commiserations, that in this hour of peril to her once untarnished honor, she is represented by a man so consciously incompetent and so obviously unworthy.

The Probable Solution.

From the Springfield Republican.

Mr. RAYMOND, of New-York, spoke for two hours, Monday, against the bill of conditions for the admission of Representatives from the South. He denied that Congress had any right under the Constitution to pass or enforce such a bill, advocated the immediate admission of the loyal men from the South, and closed by expressing the hope and belief that when Congress adjourned the Union Party would be a unit, and would have the coöperation of the President whom it had placed in power. The Washington *Chronicle* hints at a prospect of the same result, but, for the sake of its own worthless consistency, represents it as brought about by a triumph over the President. There is no use in disputing about who has backed down, if so be the agreement and coöperation are now genuine. It is satisfactory, however, to see that what the *Republican* has from the first advised is at last likely to be agreed to by common consent as the only possible solution of the problem. But we make no special claims to sagacity, because, like the rest, we have not "gone a wool-gathering to come home shorn."

The Issue.

From the Troy Times.

The policy of Congress will be clearly enough shown by admitting the loyal members from any Southern State that accepts and ratifies the Constitutional Amendment. So there need be no further Congressional legislation on the subject; no enabling act is required. It is sufficient that the amendment, absolutely essential as it is to national tranquillity and safety, presents the issue very clearly to the South. By its acceptance, the States recently in rebellion may at once secure representation in our National Legislature. Refusing to accept it, they will show that the animus of the rebellion still influences them, and that they are disqualified for the resumption of full political power in our Government. Let the amendment, therefore, be pressed as the test of loyalty and the basis for reconstruction.

Miscellaneous.

Hon. GEORGE V. LAWRENCE, Representative in Congress from the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania District, has been unanimously nominated for reëlection by the Republicans of the four Counties of Lawrence, Beaver, Greene and Washington, of which it is composed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—GERMAN SCHEFF, residing at the Compton House, corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, was proceeding homeward up the avenue about 11 o'clock on Thursday night, when as he reached Twenty-third-street, he was seized by an unknown man who was accompanied by four or five others. As the fellow caught hold of SCHEFF he received a brutal kick from JOHN CAVANAGH, which knocked him down. As the man lay prostrate upon the pavement CAVANAGH thrust his hand into SCHEFF's pantaloons' pocket, taking therefrom a port-monnaie containing $2 80. The gang then allowed their victim to depart, and he soon after met Officer CRUDEN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, to whom he related the circumstances, requesting immediate action. The patrolman complied, and arrested CAVANAGH, who was yesterday arraigned before Justice LEDWITH, when he was committed for trial without bail. CAVANAGH is 23 years of age, and a native of this City.

A CURIOUS CASE.—One of those inexplicable cases in physiology which sometimes occur to puzzle the doctors, was developed last week in the person of an old lady who lives at No. 162 East Twenty-second-street, near Second-avenue. This lady is a Mrs. GERAGHTY, and a few days since she reached the age of eighty-one years. Two days after her birthday anniversary she was taken ill, and had some trouble with her head, but notably with her stomach. The difficulty increasing, a physician was called in, who at once discovered an unusual development of the jaw. A closer examination revealed the fact that this old lady, who has progressed much further in her life's journey than to reach the traditional three score and ten, had cut four new front teeth. This case is by no means anomalous. Similar instances have been known before, but the case is so rare as to be well worthy of mention. Any physician, or other gentleman who cares to investigate the matter, can see the lady by calling at the address above given—No. 162 East Twenty-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

DRAFTING FOR THE MILITIA.—It does not appear to be generally known that, in accordance with the provisions of the Militia Law, drafting has commenced in this City to fill up the regiments recently organized to the number required by law—sixty-four men to a company. The process is a summary one, and the person whose name is drawn thereby becomes a regular member of the organization into which he may have been drafted, and is held for seven years, subject to the same duties and liable to the same penalties as if he had regularly enlisted. Those who desire to choose the organizations of which they will become members should at once send in their names to some of our crack regiments, and not leave it to chance to determine in what regiment they shall be enrolled. The State authorities have made up their minds to enforce obedience to the law, and none subject to military duty need hope to escape.

THE WIDENING OF FIFTH-AVENUE.—It is understood that the owners of property on Fifth-avenue, have decided to offer the City a certain sum to be allowed the peaceable possession of that portion of the sidewalks occupied by their stoops and court-yards. A delegation of property-owners lately had a private conference with the Committee of the Common Council on the subject, and the Committee will report the facts to the Common Council at an early day.

PROBABLE FATAL AFFRAY.—A quarrel occurred about 8:30 o'clock last night, between EDWARD RITER and PHILIP DERBETH, on the corner of East Houston-street and First-avenue, during which RITER stabbed DERBETH with a large dirk in the breast, and inflicted a wound that may possibly prove fatal. Officer MORSE, of the Seventeenth Precinct, arrested the assailant, and he was subsequently taken before Justice MANSFIELD and committed. The injured man was removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

A FALSE REPORT.—It was rumored in the Eighth and Fourteenth Wards, and at Police Headquarters last night, that JERRY O'BRIEN had committed suicide in his cell in the Tombs. Our reporter visited the prison at 12:30 o'clock this morning, and was informed by Mr. FINLEY, Deputy Keeper, that O'BRIEN was alive and well five minutes previous. It was considered extraordinary by him how such a report could have originated.

ACCIDENT AT A NEW BUILDING.—Yesterday afternoon, as LEVI SCHMAN, aged thirteen years, and residing at No. 10 Essex-street, was passing through Broome-street, near Allen, a brick tumbled off a scaffold, and struck him on the head, fracturing his skull. Officer STROMBERG, of the Tenth Precinct, picked up the injured boy, and removed him to his residence, where medical aid was summoned.

THE DRAMATIC UNION.—The benefit of the Union will take place this evening at the new Stadt Theatre, No. 45 Bowery. The Typographical Association of Philadelphia will lend their aid upon the occasion. The programme comprises "King Henry IV." and "The Old Guard."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE UNITED STATES COURT-ROOM IN BROOKLYN.—The United States Court in Brooklyn may be considered now as fairly in their new quarters opposite the Academy of Music. The fitting up of the various offices is not yet completed, and will not be for some time. But the Court room was thrown open for business on Wednesday, and the Court will be henceforth held there. The Court-room is a large, fine room, lighted by four large windows looking to the North, which give an abundance of light. It appears to be a quiet room, and free from echo, so as to be a very good room to speak in. The furniture is very neat, the rails being of black walnut, and the room as a whole being as fine a Court-room in appearance as any either in New-York or Brooklyn.

The arrangement of the offices in the building appears to be convenient. The rent is [illegible] extravagant, and the whole arrange not by any means it on the good judgment of Mr. O ment reflects credment of the Interior, who has TTO, of the Depart had charge of the affair.

THE RECENT ASSAULT ON SHIPBOARD.—The parties arrested by Roundsman RIGGS and Officer UTTER, of the Forty-first Precinct Police, on Thursday, for assaulting JOHN JOYCE, (incorrectly stated as JOST,) were brought before Justice CORNWELL, yesterday. Their names were PATRICK TOOLE and OWEN MCNAMARA. The third man escaped. Both the persons arrested were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, now in session. The accused boarded the brig *C. C. Gross* at the foot of Montague-street, and demanded sugar; the crew being colored, refused to give it to them, and referred the boarders to the mate. The latter refused to comply with their demands, and was assaulted and nearly killed, and it appeared doubtful yesterday whether he could recover. The boat in which the accused came to the brig had the name "N. Kane," marked outside, and "No. 164 Whitehall-street, N. Y." branded inside.

ARRESTS OF LIQUOR DEALERS.—The following liquor dealers were arrested, yesterday, for violations of the Excise Law: WILLIAM LEWRY, No. 145 Grand-street, E. D.; held by Justice DAILEY to answer to the Grand Jury. GEORGE GRASS, No. 232 First-street, arrested by officer LANGAN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct; held to await examination by Justice DAILEY. ADAM CHRISTMAN, lager-beer saloon, No. 56 Moore-street, arrested by Officer REED, of the Forty-sixth Precinct; held to await examination before Justice WALTER. CHRISTIAN STORING, No. 206 First-street, arrested by Capt. WOGLOM, of the Forty-fifth Precinct; held to await examination.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—A married woman, named HARRIET BEDELL, residing at No. 122 Prospect-street, was scalded on Tuesday last, by lifting a kettle of boiling water from a stove, for washing purposes, which upset, and the water flowing over her, she was so dreadfully injured that she died yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock. The deceased was 45 years of age, and leaves a husband and several children, the latter all grown. An inquest was held by Coroner LYNCH, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

THE SHORES OF GOWANUS BAY.—The shores of Gowanus Bay are in a deplorable condition. From Twentieth to Sixtieth streets there is a continuous line of filth, estimated by Capt. BROWN and assistants, of the Forty-eighth Precinct Police, at three hundred cart loads. This stuff consists of lights, livers, and other animal productions, and is so offensive that it is almost impossible to live in the vicinity. The offal, it appears, is deposited in the river, and floating down the Bay, is driven on shore, and there it remains.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Friday, June 22.

Demand for cattle has been good, and though supply reaches 6,300 head, and better quality and heavier weight than usual, prices have advanced ½c. @¾c. ℔ ℔., live weight; common light steers sell readily at 7½c.@8c.; fair, 8½c.@8¾c.; good, 9c.@ 9½c.; and extra, 10c. Upward of 5,000 head have changed hands; some 2,000 will go to Eastern markets, and probably not more than 3,000 to New-York. Sheep dull at 5¾c.@6c.; receipts 7,000. Hogs sell quick at 11c.@11½c.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 22.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull, and held at $2 15@ $2 18 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring. CORN dull, parties apart; No. 1 held at 71c. and 70c., but two boat loads sold at 71c. OATS dull; No. 1 Chicago held at 46c.; No. 1 Milwaukee, 40c.@48c. BARLEY nominal. RYE quiet at 95c. for No. 1 Chicago. PORK—Sales at $33@$33 50. LARD 19c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm to New-York. Wheat, 19c.; Corn, 16c.; Oats, 10c. CANAL EXPORTS: 1,396 bbls. Flour, 28,840 bushels Wheat, 221,910 bushels Corn, 74,310 bushels Oats, 22,936 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, Friday, June 22.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. WHEAT quiet and declining; sales 7,000 bushels. CORN lower; mixed Illinois 78c.@79c. Other grains nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS firm. RECEIPTS—5,320 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,400 bushels Wheat, 7,700 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 22.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT, $1 64@$1 66 for No. 1, and $1 10 for No. 2. CORN quiet, at 52½c.@52¾c. for No. 1, and 51½c. for No. 2. OATS quiet, at 32c. for No. 1. HIGHWINES dull. FREIGHTS quiet. RECEIPTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 53,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 303,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 22.

FLOUR and WHEAT dull. WHISKY—Sales at $2 25@$2 27, in bond. MESS PORK, $32 50@$32 75. LARD, 21¼c. Gold, 148.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, June 22.

CRUDE TURPENTINE steady at former quotations. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 53c. ROSIN quiet at $5 50@$6 25 for No. 1; $6 50 for pale. COTTON 33c. @34c. for middling.

CHARLESTON, Friday, June 22.

COTTON market flat; middlings and strict middlings 35c.@37c.; sales of the week 252 bales; receipts 1,892 bales; exports 2,427; stock 5,657 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, June 22.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 150 bales; Middlings, 33c.; sales of the week, 800 bales; receipts of the week, 1,490, against 1,505 bales last week; exports, 4,121 bales. Gold, 146@149.

One Thousand More.

We have, this week, reached the number of *thirteen thousand* to whom we have administered the nitrous oxide gas for teeth extraction, without one accident or the first failure to produce insensibility to pain. We have given the gas to all *ages*, from 2½ to 80 years, and all are equally surprised and delighted with its effects. We *guarantee* that we will cause no pain in extracting teeth, and no injury to the patient, no matter how weak, nervous or delicate. It is (if pure and properly administered) the only really safe anæsthetic. This is the time for those who propose going in the country to have roots and stumps extracted that may give them pain before returning. Come to headquarters.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
No. 19 Cooper Institute, New-York.

—Advertisement.

Another Instance.

The following is another instance of the result of Dr. ROWE's treatment of Catarrh:

No. 81 WARREN-ST., TRENTON, N. J., June 6, 1866.

Dr. Rowe:

DEAR SIR: The treatment I received from you for catarrh has had the most desirable effect in curing disease. My case was a very bad one, and I had previously tried almost everything for it without any benefit. The happy release from the effects of this horrible disease is greater than I can repay or express. Yours, truly,

E. ROBERTS.

Dr. ROWE's office, No. 26 East 20th-st., fifth house from Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Who Ought to be the Best Judges?

Over fifty in this vicinity have purchased your machines, after a careful examination of all others, three of whom were *Merchant Tailors*—who *ought* to be the BEST JUDGES; and two of them had previously used two-threaded machines.—D. B. Brooks & Bro., Salem, Mass., to Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.—[*Advertisement*].

TO BE OR NOT TO BE, THAT'S THE QUESTION.—To purchase an article of no merit and be humbugged, or to buy that which is recommended by the community at large and derive a benefit therefrom; there is no good to be derived from nine-tenths of the liniments now used. Buy only the best, as none have used the Lone Star Liniment but have found relief. It is a balm for every pain. Try it and be convinced. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Bogus.

All "foreign scents" are bogus past all doubt.
The present tariff shuts the genuine out!
Just read the law; its clauses are imperious—
The only real perfume is "Night-Blooming Cereus."

—Fitchburgh Sentinel.

Get the Best! The Best What?—Why, the best everything—the best clothing and food, the best sewing-machine and piano, the best books and pictures, the best husband or wife, above all, the best medicines—and for all derangements and disturbances in the alimentary system, this is, beyond doubt, MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all druggists.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

3,000 Shingles per hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine.

A. REQUA,
General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

For Your Summer Hats

Go to TERRY'S,
No. 409 Broadway.

A Hint to those Preparing for the Country.

Go and see BROOKS' elegant assortment of boots and shoes, all the new French novelties, to suit the watering places, as well as substantial kinds for country wear. The largest and cheapest establishment in the City. No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is the most wonderful medicine ever brought before the public. A gentleman of this City, who had lost the use of his limbs, and had used crutches for over six months, has been completely cured by one bottle. Tell your afflicted friends to try it; it never fails.

Schilberg's German Ointment—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for Piles, old Wounds, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, all Bone and Skin Diseases, &c. For sale at No. 93 Bowery.

Aunt Sally, Croquet, &c., at Kirby & Co.'s, No. 633 Broadway. Orders by mail. Send for Catalogue.

Everdell's Wedding Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, New-York; orders by mail carefully packed and sent by express.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at [illegible]

A Safe, Sure and Speedy Remedy for diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera, summer complaint and all bowel affections, may be had in JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Compounded with care from the best understood ingredients known to the medical faculty, its action is prompt and always to be depended upon; while the reputation it has attained as a standard household remedy, should induce all at this season of the year to keep a bottle of so useful a medicine by them. Sold by all druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

A single trial of Dalley's Galvanic HORSE SALVE, and you will use nothing else for galls, scratches, cuts, strains, sores, swellings, sit-fast, and nail-pricks. It also softens and preserves the hoof. Sold by druggists and at the Depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York. Fifty cents a box.

Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Piles, Corns, Bunions, Skin Diseases and Old Sores, are safely and rapidly cured by a few applications of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. It never fails to please. 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists. Depot No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

Astonishing effects are produced upon the nervous system and the animal spirits, by the very first dose of BIOKRENE. It removes depression and renews hope. It acts delightfully upon the stomach, the nerves and the brain. It seems to infuse new life into every organ. Depot No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all druggists.

"Important Auxiliary to a Lady's Toilet."—BURNETT'S TOILET SETS, for sale by all druggists—*Washington Chronicle.*

Durno's Catarrh Snuff—*Needs no praise.*

☞ 25 cents per box, by all Druggists.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

NEVER FAILS to restore gray hair to its original color, freshness and beauty; will POSITIVELY stop its falling out; will SURELY promote its growth; is CERTAIN to impart life and vigor; will INVARIABLY keep the head in a clean, cool, and healthy condition; contains nothing injurious; has NO EQUAL as a HAIR-DRESSING, and is indorsed by our best physicians. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, it is all you require for the hair. Sold by all druggists.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Filter the Croton.

THE DIAPHRAGM FILTER for sale by ALEXANDER McKENZIE & CO., Plumbers and Gas-Fitters, No. 35 West 4th-st., New-York.

This Article is Advertised in the NEW-YORK HERALD.—LEVETT'S SWIETENIA, for cleansing and preserving the teeth; giving firmness and tone to the gums, imparting sweetness to the breath, and affording a delightfully refreshing feeling to the mouth. For sale everywhere. Try it once, you will use no other. Depot, No. 32 Platt-st.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of dysentery, croup, cholera, colic, rheumatism, &c. No one should be without this valuable remedy. Every bottle is warranted. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Price 40 and 80 cents.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Ladies for the Country, if you wish beautiful Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, good articles, moderate prices, patronize MILLER, No. 387 Canal-st.

Seven Families Last Week were Rung up by their Burglar Alarm Telegraph, and a window or door was found broken open by burglars. Call for names.

E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

Planer, Braunsdorf & Co.'s Improved LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, with patent needle protector, for family and manufacturing purposes. Depot, No. 84 Bowery.

Genin's Summer Signals.—The Summer is upon us and GENIN, No. 513 Broadway, signalizes its advent by introducing an infinite variety of STRAW HATS of every class and kind, for gentlemen, ladies, misses, boys and infants.

GENIN,
No. 513 Broadway.

Ague.—STICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial*."] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon New Family Sewing-Machine.—Agents Wanted.—One machine free of charge. Send for circular. No. 581 Broadway.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Removal.—Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. A. H. SUPLEE, No. 543 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BARTLETT—NITCHIE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 21, by Rev. W. S. Karr, EDWARD B. BARTLETT to MARIA H., daughter of the late John E. Nitchie, all of Brooklyn.

BERDAN—KETCHAM.—On Thursday, June 21, at the residence of Hannah Ketcham, in the City of New-York, according to the ceremony of the Society of Friends, PETER F. BERDAN, of Toledo, Ohio, to MARY E. KETCHAM, daughter of the late Thomas Ketcham.

DAVISON—HOWARD.—On Thursday, June 21, at the First Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, by Rev. Dr. Backus, HENRY J. DAVISON, of New-York, to ELLA C. HOWARD, of Baltimore. No cards.

LAVERY—HALSTEAD.—On Wednesday evening, June 20, at the residence of Mr. H. B. Clapp, No. 283 Madison-st., by Rev. John Pegg, Jr., RICHARD LAVERY to EMMA, daughter of the late William Halstead.

PHELPS—THROOP.—On Wednesday, June 20, in St. Luke's Church, Scranton, Penn., by Rev. A. A. Marple, H. B. PHELPS, Paymaster D. L. & W. R. R. Co., to MARY E., only daughter of Dr. B. H. Throop, all of Scranton.

REDFIELD—PERRY.—At the Congregational Church, Fairfield, Conn., on Thursday, June 21, by Rev. Dr. Rankin, Mr. DANIEL M. REDFIELD, of Portchester, N. Y., to Miss SARAH E. PERRY, daughter of Samuel Perry, Esq., of Fairfield.

SHACKELTON—CURE.—On Thursday, June 21, at Rahway, N. J., by Rev. S. S. Sheddan, D. D., W. B. SHACKELTON, of Jersey City, N. J., to MARY EMMA CURE, of the former place. No cards.

SMITH—CORWIN.—On Wednesday, June 20, at the Congregational Church, Ansonia, Conn., by Rev. Wm. S. Adamson, Mr. JAMES L. SMITH, of Brooklyn, E. D., to Miss S. ALICE, daughter of Wm. H. Corwin, Esq., of the former place.

SCHIFFER—BLUN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 20, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Adler, G. H. SCHIFFER, Esq., of this City, to ROSA, daughter of the late Moses Blun, Esq., of Worms, Germany.

WEEKS—ACORN.—On Thursday, June 21, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., Capt. ALEX. B. WEEKS, of Damariscotta, Me., to Miss MYRA W. ACORN, of this City.

DIED.

BISHOP.—At Digby, N. S., on Tuesday, June 12, Rev. J. L. BISHOP, aged 56 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, June 23, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 108 1st-st., New-York.

BIDDLE.—On Thursday, June 21, AMELIA, wife of John Biddle, aged 45 years, 2 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 122 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

CARR.—On Thursday, June 21, SARAH VIRGINIA, only daughter of James and Sarah E. Carr, aged 9 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 137 East 20th-st., on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

GAFFNEY.—On Thursday, June 21, Capt. JNO. P. GAFFNEY, son of the late Jno. Gaffney, aged 28 years, 11 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Ninth Regiment and officers of the First Division N. Y. S. N. G., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

FONERDEN.—On Thursday, June 21, of paralysis, ELIZA M. FONERDEN, relict of the late James Fonerden, of Baltimore, Md., and daughter of the late Henry Spingler, of this City.

Her relatives and friends, and also those of her son-in-law, Col. M. M. Van Beuren, are requested to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 21 West 14th-st., on Monday, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be interred in the family vault at St. Mark's Church.

☞ Baltimore and Cincinnati papers please copy.

HAIGHT.—On Friday, June 22, HANNAH HAIGHT, in the 87th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from No. 56 West 17th-st., on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LAVIDGE.—On Thursday, June 21, of consumption, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of George H. Lavidge, aged 4[illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her father, Wm. McRoberts, and her brother-in-law, William H. Darling, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Calvary Episcopal Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

LORD.—On Friday morning, June 22, JOSEPH L. LORD, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 110 1st-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEEDOUR.—On Sixth Day, 22d of sixth month, ELIZABETH LEEDOUR, in the 85th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on First Day, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the house of Joseph Hagan, No. 55 East 28th-st. Her relatives and friends are invited to attend without further invitation. Her remains will be taken on Second Day to Chapaqua for interment.

MCVICAR.—On Thursday, June 21, ROBERT, only son of Robert and Mary H. McVicar, aged 8 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to the funeral on Sunday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, Flushing-av., east of Bushwick-av.

MCLEAN.—At New-Hamburgh, N. Y., on Thursday, June 21, WM. L. MCLEAN, son of the late Chas. McLean, of New-York, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Mercantile Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Presbyterian Church, New-Hamburgh, this day, (Saturday,) the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

ODELL.—On Thursday, June 21, after a brief illness, MARY E., daughter of Jacob B. and Elizabeth Odell, in the 19th year of her age.

The friends of the family and the members of Solomon Lodge No. 196, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Second Dutch Reformed Church at Tarrytown, on Sunday at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SUYDAM.—On Friday, June 22, after a lingering illness, ANN M. VANSICKLEN, wife of John A. Suydam, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Flatlands Church at 2½ o'clock on Sunday, June 24.

STAATS.—On Friday morning at 6 o'clock, after a painful suffering illness of 7 months, SARAH L., wife of E. E. Staats, aged 30 years.

The funeral will be attended from their residence on 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, June 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives will attend without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

TRACY.—On Saturday, June 9, at Ripon, Wis., MILTON C. TRACY, in the 43d year of his age.

WARDLAW.—On Thursday, June 21, ROBERT WARDLAW, aged 42 years, 5 months and 2 days, a native of Castlederry, County Tyrone, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother James, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 52 Summit-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon. Services at the house at 3 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 37.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 20, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 13, North River, aged about thirty years, medium built, red hair, light eyes, good teeth, full face, five feet seven inches high; dressed as follows: no hat, gray coat, gray vest, with gray pants, heavy boots, no socks or stockings. Found on his person the following articles: a ticket to Albany per steamboat, leather belt in pocket; been in the water about a week.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 38.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 30, North River, aged about thirty years, stout built, sandy hair, good teeth; been in the water a few days; whiskers under chin; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, no vest, blue overall, shoes, gray socks or stockings, blue jacket buttoned around the waist.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 39.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 22, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 21, East River, aged about thirty years, stout built, sandy hair, good teeth, whiskers under chin; been in the water about a week or ten days; dressed as follows: no hat, black coat, black figured vest, blue flannel pants, heavy boots.

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U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE
OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY,
LIMITED.

Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling,
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

BANKERS—THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN.
OFFICES: NO. 4 CULLUM-ST., LONDON.
NEW-YORK AGENCY, NO. 30 PINE-ST.

The Agency of the LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited) is prepared to buy and sell Bills of Exchange, to issue Letters of Credit, to advance upon Consignments to the Company, collect and remit moneys, and to do a general Exchange, Commission and Agency Business.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY, (Limited.)
Per Procuration JAMES PURDON,
Per Procuration AUGUSTUS WIGGIN.

THOMAS WILDES & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 23 WILLIAM-STREET,

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE AND CITY BONDS, AMERICAN GOLD, EXPRESS STOCKS, INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIP, MINING AND PETROLEUM STOCKS. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

CHAS. GRAHAM,

BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 64 BROADWAY AND 19 NEW-ST.,
STOCKS BONDS, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:

Resolved, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.

Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.

In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.

Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAST NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the trust imposed upon them, have obtained a decree of foreclosure and sale, under and by the terms of which the property and franchise of the Company will be sold at public auction on the 9th day of July next.

All holders of the bonds and stock of the Company who wish to protect their interest at such sale must deposit their bonds and stock with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before the 25th day of June next.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.
G. W. STANTON, Jr., BLAKELY WILSON, JOHN ELLIOTT, Committee.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY.—The notice of meeting called for June 28, "to take into consideration the propriety of raising means for the purpose of casing wells on the Company's property," is hereby withdrawn for the following reason: Since issuing said notice the Trustees have had several wells cased, as an experiment, with highly satisfactory results, increasing the production from 10 barrels (per day) to 100 barrels (per day) each. The Trustees propose to continue casing additional wells, and feel confident the yield of oil can be largely increased, thereby obviating the necessity of borrowing money, and enabling the Company to resume the payment of dividends at an early day.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF THE STOCK OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed:

Certificate No. 31, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 500 shares.
Certificate No. 45, in name of Edward Haight, for 125 shares.
Certificate No. 44, in name of George Ellis, 125 shares.
Certificate No. 33, in name of C. Eschmidler, 100 shares.

By order of Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO.,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., (unless previously redeemed.)

Certificate No. 47, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares.
Certificate No. 59, in name of Satterlee & Co., for 100 shares.
Certificate No. 21, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, for 50 shares.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SAGENAW VALLEY LAND SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Those holding certificates of stock not transferred on the books to their name are requested to call on or before July 1, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., and transfer the same, as the books will be closed after that date, with a view of making a division of the lands of the Company among its stockholders, according to an act of the Legislature passed at its late session. The property will be divided as represented on the books at that date. By order of the Board. JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary, No. 10 Wall-st., Room No. 43.

NOTICE.—AT THE REGULAR MEETING OF the New-York Board of Fire Insurance Companies, held at the rooms of the Board on Wednesday, June 20, the following resolution was adopted and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Board, the drying of cotton on roofs of buildings is a most dangerous and pernicious practice, and is such an increase of risk as renders the policies on the buildings and contents void.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary of the Board.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 16, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds of Allegheny, that the coupons on said bonds coming due July 1, 1866, will be paid on said day (less the State tax) at the Bank of Pittsburgh, in the City of Pittsburgh, Penn.

D. MACFERRON, Treasurer of Allegheny City.

$10,000 WANTED ON MORTGAGE for three or five years by a responsible party on improved property; cost four times the amount. Principals only please address S. M., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.

EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

NO. 46 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
BUYS AND SELLS

FARM MORTGAGE BONDS and RAILWAY SECURITIES of every description, not sold at the Stock Exchanges.

TELEGRAPH

AND

EXPRESS STOCKS.

ALL TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS ON HAND READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	106	[illegible]	June, 7-30	102¾	[illegible]
Coupon, '81	110½	[illegible]	July, 7-30	102¾	[illegible]
5-20 Regist'd, '62	102¾	[illegible]	June, C.I.N't's, '64	119½	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	July, C.I.N't's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.N't's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct., C.I.N't's, '64	116	116½
10-40 Registered	98	[illegible]	Dec., C.I.N't's, '64	110	[illegible]
10-40 Coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]	May, C.I.N't's, '65	107½	[illegible]
Curr'cy Certifics	100	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.N't's, '65	106	[illegible]
Gold	148	[illegible]	Sept., C.I.N't's, '65	105½	[illegible]
August, 7-30	102¾	102¾	Oct., C.I.N't's, '65	105½	105¾

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

HOLDERS OF

6's of '81, 5-20 and 10-40 Bonds

Should avail themselves of the present

HIGH PRICE OF GOLD

By selling the Coupons due July, September and November.

We buy them or cash them in Gold at best rates,
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
Bankers,
No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, June 19, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at their office in Cincinnati on TUESDAY, the 17th of July, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to vote upon the question of an increase of the capital stock of the Company five hundred thousand dollars. By order of the Board of Directors.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage preferred bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—Coupons, and
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD—Coupons due July 1, 1866, will be paid at our office, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 2d of July, less Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
(Company's Office, No. 48 Exchange-place, Room No. 20, Third Floor.)
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1866.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will remain closed until the 1st July next.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE Coupons, due July 1 proximo, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer United States.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE Land Scrips purchased and for sale by

C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

$45,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage in New-York and Brooklyn, in sums to suit.

JOHNSON & DRAKE, No. 113 Maiden-lane, corner Pearl-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before July 2 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.

STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
(Free from Government tax.)
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.

Interest on all new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of deposit.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
H. R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 C'TS TO $5,000 RECEIVED,
Six per cent. interest, free of tax.
Deposits in June draw interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $1,973,945 11.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Deposits made on or before July 1 will receive interest from that date.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

Deposits made on or before July 2 will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, free of Government tax.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 1, draw interest from July 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

L. P. MORTON & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 30 BROAD-ST.,

CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE.

Their late offices, No. 35 Wall-st., to lease on favorable terms.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

VIGELIUS & SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
LEAF TOBACCO,
Nos. 182 and 184 Pearl-st.

Leaf tobacco received on consignment.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTROLOGY.—MADAME ECKARDT, FROM Australia, who is renowned for her knowledge of chiromancy, physiology, astrology and the effects of the most hidden influences on human natures and fates, begs to solicit the patronage of friends of the occult sciences and the public generally. Madame Eckardt is continually visited by persons of the highest standing, to whom she has truthfully revealed their past lives and their future. Madame Eckardt, No. 59 Norfolk-st., corner Broome. Office hours from morning 10 o'clock until 9 o'clock in the evening.

DIVIDENDS.

SEVENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1866.
CAPITAL ... $150,000 00
SURPLUS ... [illegible]
ASSETS ... [illegible]

The usual semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. and the Government tax was this day declared, payable July 2, 1866.

JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, No. 516 Broadway, have declared out of the surplus profits the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. on sums not exceeding $500, and at the rate of five per cent. on larger sums; and have in addition declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of THREE per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000, which have remained undisturbed for three years prior to 1st July, 1866; two per cent. on similar sums which have so remained for two years prior to same period, and one per cent. on similar sums which have so remained for one year prior to same period. These dividends are credited or payable to depositors on and after July 16, 1866, and the Institution pays the Government tax. Interest uncalled for is added to the principal. The extra dividend thus apportioned was made as an act of justice to those depositors whose money having been thus left undisturbed has most contributed to the surplus earned.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
June 15, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

37TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and TWO (2) PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after 5th July next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst., and reopened on the morning of 7th July.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 16th day of July, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 2. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Saturday, 23d instant, until Tuesday morning, July 3.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after July 2, prox. The transfer-books will be closed from June 22 to July 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d of July next. Transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. until 2d proximo.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared payable on and after July 2. The transfer books will be closed until the 5th July next. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, June 16, 1866.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a dividend on the capital stock of this Company of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 19, 1866.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable on the first MONDAY of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from June 20 until July 7 prox.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) has been declared out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

By order of the Board.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of three ($3) dollars per share and the Government tax will be paid from the profits of the current half year, on and after the 3d day of July ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed to that date.

By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after MONDAY, July 2, next.

The transfer-books will be closed to the 2d July.

By order. H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of United States tax, will be paid on and after Monday, 2d of July, the transfer book to remain closed from 22d inst. to day of payment inclusive.

By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of July next.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. until July 2, 1866.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after July 2, 1866. Transfer books will be closed from 23d instant to July 2.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 338 3D-AV., NEW-YORK.

THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable July 2, 1866. The transfer-books will be closed from June 5 to July 2, 1866.

A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 2.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after July 2.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to laying out a road, or public drive, between the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-street, and the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York. The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the laying out and improving of certain portions of the City and County of New-York," passed April 24, 1865, three-fifths being present, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisement in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the laying out of a road or public drive in said City; said road or public drive to commence at the junction of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, running thence northerly and northeasterly, and following the general course of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) to the northerly line of Eighty-seventh-street, where the said road or public drive is equi-distant between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; running thence northeasterly and equi-distant between said Tenth and Eleventh avenues to the southerly line of One Hundred and Third-street, running thence, northerly to the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighth-street at the junction of Bloomingdale-road and the Eleventh-avenue and running thence northeasterly and including the whole of said Eleventh-avenue and twenty-five feet in width of the land adjacent on either side thereof to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; said road or public drive includes the whole of said Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventh-streets, except a portion thereof between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-seventh-streets, and another portion thereof between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth-streets, in the City of New-York; said road or public drive is of a general width of one hundred and fifty feet, as shown and delineated on a certain map of the same, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and now on file in the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1866.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes—OLIVER L. FERRIS, of the City of New-York, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the late firm of O. L. & A. FERRIS, insolvent debtor—Notice first published June 9, 1866—Creditors to appear before Hon. Daniel P. Ingraham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at the Chambers of said Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of August, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to law.

OWEN, GRAY & OWEN, Attorneys for Insolvent, No. 72 Wall-st.
je9-law10wS*

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, June 13, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at the United States Government Warehouse, Hanover-st. and Delaware-av., Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, June 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large lot of quartermaster's stores, consisting in part as follows:

125 CORDS OAK AND PINE WOOD,
1 and 2-horse ambulances, benches, fire-boards, wheelbarrows, stove boxes, water buckets, boards, Venetian blinds, brackets, crowbars, brushes (assorted,) basins for stools, chairs, closets, cylinders, cauldrons, canteens, tin cups, chimney crocks, oil cans, carboys, chests, cocks (assorted,) soil containers, 1-horse carts, clamps (assorted,) drawers, dressers, doors, stove-pipe dampers, desks, stove-pipe elbows, felting, files (assorted,) grates, wagon and ambulance harness, screw-drivers, coal hods, cases of pigeon holes, gum hose, hoes assorted, hammers assorted, scrap iron, boiler iron, galvanized iron, wrought iron, door knobs, putty knives, ladders, litters, locks assorted, levers, coffee-mills, pincers assorted, glue-pots, stove-pipe, paint-pots, hose reels, stove-pipe rests, clothes racks, rasps (assorted,) rakes (assorted,) wagon and riding saddles, heating stoves, stools, shelves, scrapers, bed rests, coal screens, cooking stoves, sinks, supports, screws, shovels (assorted,) spades, sledges, shutters, stands, tables, table tops, trucks, bath tubs, tongs (assorted,) valves (assorted,) army and express wagons, sash weights, trestles, brooms (assorted,) shoeing boxes, iron bars, barrels, wrenches (assorted,) axes, horse blankets, ice boxes, metallic lifeboats, copper bits, basins, grain sacks, boilers (assorted,) riding bridles, hose couplings, gas burners, curry combs, halter chains, wagon covers, drums, water casks, iron safes, buckets, horse cards, forks (assorted,) portable forges, furnaces, gauges (assorted,) rope halters, fire hose, leather hose, hatchets, lumber, mallets, measures, camp kettles, lanterns, lath, picks and handles, pans (assorted,) gangway planks, punches (assorted,) pokers, galvanized pipe, steam pipe, pumps (assorted,) lightning rod points, copying press, iron plates, lead pipe, rope, office stoves, iron railing, spoons (assorted,) grind-stones, horse-shoes, stocks and dies, sockets, caulking tools, tanks, dumb waiters, zinc, knives and forks, ochre, gas pendants, forges, plow and bits, gas fixtures and a large lot of miscellaneous stores.

For full particulars as regards quantity, &c., see catalogues, which may be had on application at this office. Sale will be continued from day to day until all the stores are sold. Sales will be made in quantities to suit purchasers.

Terms cash in Government funds.

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assist. Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

HENRY BOWMAN, Brevet Major and Assist. Quartermaster.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT SAVANNAH, GA.

635,000 POUNDS

of wrought and cast iron will be sold at public auction from the State Arsenal Building in Savannah, Ga.,

WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1866.

Sale commencing at 10 A. M.

The iron is as follows:

150,000 pounds cast iron (shell metal) in the city near the wharf.

120,000 pounds cast iron (gun metal) in the city near the wharf.

43,000 pounds wrought iron (scrap gun carriage iron) in the city near the wharf.

91,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 5 miles from the city on a good road.

54,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 9 miles from the city on a good road.

16,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 2 miles from the city on the river, no road by land.

156,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 4½ miles from the city on the river, no road by land.

5,000 pounds shell and scrap iron in the forts.

The attention of Northern buyers is invited to this sale. The rifle projectiles have on them sabots of brass or lead and antimony.

The iron will be divided into lots of from 20,000 to 100,000 pounds. Buyers can get lists at the Ordnance Depot at Savannah several days before the sale. They are requested to examine the lots before the day of sale.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

The iron in the city to be removed within fifteen days after the sale.

D. W. FLAGLER, Capt. Ordnance, Bt. Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., Comd'g Augusta Arsenal.

SALE OF VESSELS.

The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City.

This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.

JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.

The above sale is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.

JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated Friday, May 25, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.

JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated Wednesday, May 30, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place.

JOHN W. THORP,
Dated June 5, 1866. Attorney for Mortgagee.

The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.

JOHN W. THORP,
Dated June 13, 1866. Attorney for Mortgagee.

The above sale is further adjourned until THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.

JOHN W. THORP,
Dated June 20, 1866. Attorney for Mortgagee.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

JUNE 27, 1866.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their THIRTY-NINTH AUCTION SALE OF COAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

FROM 30,000 TO 35,000 TONS

of FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of July next.

The sale will be positive: each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder. No bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

Terms: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of seven cents per ton, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAM TUG.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, June 13, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction at Shackamaxon-street Wharf, Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, June 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the United States steam-tug *Monitor*, tonnage, 104 6-95 tons; length, 80 5-10 feet; breadth, 18 5-10 feet; depth, 7 7-10 feet.

The tug is now lying at Shackamaxon-street Wharf, where she can be examined.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

HENRY BOWMAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction TUESDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, all the wearing apparel, jewelry, diamonds and personal effects of the late Sophia McDonough. By order of the Administrators.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, JUNE 25,

At 1 o'clock P. M., at the central salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

SALE OF CARPETS—100 good velvet, English tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets. Also, oilcloths, mats, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS AND VERY FINE ENGRAVINGS, CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS, &c., &c.,

By MINER & SOMERVILLE, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., SATURDAY, June 23, at 11 o'clock.

NAVIGATION OFFICE,
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1866.

BY ORDER OF COMMODORE CHAS. H. BELL, commanding Navy-yard, New-York, there will be sold at public auction, at 12 M. on FRIDAY, July 6, at the Navigation Store-room, Navy-yard, Brooklyn, a quantity of condemned NAVIGATION STORES, consisting in part of lamps, lanterns, bunting, rope, wire rope, &c. Also, at same time and place, a lot of kerosene lamps, wicks and chimneys, log slates, &c., in good condition. The articles can be seen and lists obtained on application to the Navigation Officer, at the Navy-yard, previous to the sale.

ED. F. NICHOLS, Commander and Navigation Officer.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, JUNE 25, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn:

17 sets of new silver-mounted and plain harness, single, double, express and coach.
4 sets second-hand harness, in excellent order.
1 wheel and tandem, cost $700; 1 coupe, cost $275.
1 rockaway, cost $250; 1 single, cost $75.
6 new men's and 5 ladies' saddles.
All of the best manufacture.
1 second-hand carriage, four seats, shifting front.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR Salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., DAMAGED ENGLISH BOOKS.—TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 26, at 4 o'clock, and the two following days at the same hour, an extensive variety of new English books, being that portion of the stock of Messrs. Charles Scribner & Co., damaged by water at a recent fire which occurred in the building occupied by them—most of the books are but little injured. Catalogues are ready and the books on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-street, by order of the executors, a fine hunting case 18 caret gold watch, duplex chronometer, by H. A. Pringle, London; also, an English pony phaeton, in good running order, made by Brewster & Co., city made; also a set of double harness, light, city made; a set of single harness light; a wagonette, built by one of the best city makers and used but twice.

A. BOGART, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 429 Hudson-st., rosewood and other bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, dressing-tables, sofas, hair and other mattresses, feather-beds, bedding, fine oil paintings, bedding, carpets, oilcloths, matting, curtains, table linen, dressing-tables; everything for housekeeping. Also rosewood and cottage suites.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SPAN OF HORSES, HARNESS, &c.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 23d inst., at No. 60 Liberty-st., at 1 o'clock, a span of long tail bay horses, 15¾ hands, 7 years old, fine stylish drivers; one a fine saddle horse, and the other can trot in three minutes; warranted sound and kind. Also double harness and wagon.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, AT 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River; 1,204 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, landing ex *General Meade*.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DENTISTS.—THE PRACTICE, FURNITURE and fixtures of a long-established Dental office for sale on Long Island. Price only $500. Address

DENTAL ADVERTISER, No. 57 High-st., Brooklyn.

$10,000.—FOR SALE—A CHAMPAGNE manufacturing business; the oldest, best known and best appointed. Address CHAMPAGNE, Box No. 3,782 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF an oyster and ice-cream saloon; everything in complete running order; business long established. For particulars inquire at No. 17 Greenwich-av., butter store.

A FINE OIL REFINERY FOR SALE OR exchange, as the owner has other business to attend to. Apply to MATTHEW ANDERSON, No. 128 Maiden-lane, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

PARIS.

LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,
BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, Nos. 35 AND 37;
RUE ST. ARNAUD, No. 7, AND
RUE NEUVE DES CAPUCINES, F/b. 16.

SILK STUFFS,
MANTLES, VISITES, CLOAKS, &c.,
PRINTED MUSLINS,
LACE,
INDIA CACHEMIRES,
FRENCH SHAWLS,
FANCY TISSUES.

The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has the honor to inform American ladies that they will find at their establishment warerooms for the IMMEDIATE CUTTING OUT AND MAKING UP DRESSES in the first style of fashion and most elegant patterns.

WEDDING OUTFITS.

Since its foundation, the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has not ceased to occupy itself particularly in the selection of articles of taste and of superior quality. Consequently this Company is unrivaled in Paris and enjoys a universal reputation.

A GREAT RUSH!!!

FOR BARGAINS.

NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!

But crowds of customers and cheap goods.

Heavy advance in MUSLINS,
BUT NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES.
FINE MUSLINS, 14c. 16c. and 18c. a yard.
FINE YARD WIDE, 22c. and 25c.
WAMSUTTA GOODS, ONLY 35c.

Buy your muslins while these bargains last, and you will save from 5c. to 8c. on every yard.

CUSTOMERS CAN ALSO SAVE FROM
10c. TO 15c. A YARD ON ALPACAS,
20c. A YARD ON DRESS GOODS,
10c. to 15c. ON FLANNELS,
AND 25c. TO 75c. A YARD ON CASSIMERES,
BY BUYING THEM AT OUR STORE.
SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, $1.
BEAUTIFUL PARASOLS, $1 25, $1 50, UP.

N. B.—Country readers should preserve this as a guide to cheap goods when they visit this City.

FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

YARD AND A HALF WIDE BLACK SILK, $6 50.
BLACK SILK for BASQUES, $1 25.
CORDED SILK, without Lustre, $1 75.
Extra heavy CORDED SILK, $3, $4 and $5.

O. & J. MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand, corner Forsyth-st.,
No. 214 Bowery, between Spring and Prince sts.

LACE MANTILLAS, FROM $4 UP TO $10.
LACE POINTS and ROTONDES, $15 up to $50.
A handsome line of DRESS GOODS, 25 cts. yard.

O. & J. MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., cor. Forsyth.
No. 214 Bowery, bet. Spring and Prince.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 739 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE, FORMERLY 557.

Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries, made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding. All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Sacks, Blankets, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Babies' Caps, Spencers, &c.

Ladies' Embroidered Chemise Yokes, Nightgown Yokes, Ladies' Ready-made Under-garments of Ladies' and Misses' Sets, Varieties, Handkerchiefs and Skirts.

Initials and Coats of Arms Embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.

LADIES' TRAVELING BONNETS AND TURBINS.—At L. BINNS' immense millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's. Great Bargains. Straw bonnets and sundowns at half price; school hats, $1; children's hats half price; soiled bonnets $5, worth $15.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 5, 1866, at which hour they will be publicly opened, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit, viz.: Watts-st., between Hudson and Varick sts.; Broadway, between 46th and 49th sts., and in 47th and 48th sts., between 7th and 8th avs.; Prince-st., between Mott-st. and the Bowery; 24th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; Cliff-st., between Fulton and John sts.; Chrystie-st., between Delancey and Broome sts.; Hudson and Greenwich sts., between Laight and Hubert sts.; and 6th-av., between 20th and 22d sts.

Specification for the work and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1866.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, June 4, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE DIFFERENT NAVY-YARDS.—Sealed proposals, to furnish Materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 2d day of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened. The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington, and must be indorsed, "Proposals for Materials, &c., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guaranty, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau. The Commandant of each Navy-yard and the Purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards. The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside. The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guaranty required by law, the Navy Department however reserving the right to reject the lowest bid for any which it may deem exorbitant. Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows: No. 1—Flax, canvas, twine. No. 2—Cotton canvas and twine. No. 3—Iron and steel. No. 4—Tin and zinc. No. 5—Sperm oil. No. 6—Paints and oils. No. 10—Leather. No. 11—Gum hose. No. 12—Lignumvitæ. No. 13—Lanterns. No. 14—Ox hides. No. 16—Ash and beech plank. No. 18—Tallow. No. 20—Brushes. No. 22—Stationery. No. 23—Hardware. No. 24—Ship chandlery. No. 31—Whale oil, &c. No. 32—Galley iron. No. 33—Pig iron. No. 34—Chain iron. The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective navy-yards: KITTERY—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 12, 16, 24. CHARLESTOWN—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 14, 16, 18, 23, 24, 31. BROOKLYN—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 16, 23, 24. PHILADELPHIA—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 20, 22, 23, 24, 31. WASHINGTON—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 11, 16, 23, 32, 33, 34.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, the 28th day of June, 1866, for the supply of cast iron water-pipes, viz.:

1,300 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 20 inches internal diameter.

5,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.

16,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.

1,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.

42 tons of branch pipes and other special castings.

Separate bids may be offered and will be received for the 20-inch pipe, or for the 12, 6 and 4-inch pipe, or for the special castings; but such bid must be either for the whole of the 20-inch pipe, or for the whole of all other pipe, or for the whole of the special castings.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water-Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be ten thousand dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership existing under the firm name of JOHN DEGRAW & RIKER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against said firm must be presented at their office, Nos. 79 and 81 Cliff-st., and all persons indebted to them are requested to make payment without delay at the same place.

JOHN DEGRAW,
ABRAHAM T. RIKER.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

The undersigned will continue the business on his own account at the same place.

ABRAHAM T. RIKER.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING between the undersigned, under the title of HARLAN & LAWTON, was this day mutually dissolved.

WM. J. HARLAN,
WALTER LAWTON.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1866.

The business will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, who will settle up the business of the late firm.

WM. J. HARLAN.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of June, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1866:

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions; a panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

FOR SALE

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

A tract of 4,000 acres of valuable coal and timber land, situated in Clearfield County, Penn., is offered for sale on reasonable terms. Maps and description of the property can be seen by calling on C. J. PUSEY, at the Metropolitan Hotel, until Monday evening, and afterward by addressing same at Pottsville, Penn.

FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE OF THE SUBscriber, No. 21 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., on elevated ground, and 200 rods from the depot, to which are paved walks and road, and from which New-York is reached in about 40 minutes, and there being some 40 trains a day to and fro, it measurably combines a City and country residence; daily papers left at the door by early breakfast; boys' and girls' schools of the first order; churches of the various denominations within a few minutes' walk; house contains 15 rooms, wash-room, 3 cemented cellar apartments, reservoir water, hot and cold shower baths, gas, furnaces, range, snug barn and cow-house; rich lawn, numerous evergreens, flowers, shrubs, &c.; ten varieties of grapes, Bartlett and other pears; full-bearing cherry trees, blackberries, strawberries, &c., &c.; house plot contains about 10 City lots; five additional acres may be had within 20 minutes' walk. Apply on the premises, or to W. WILLIAMS, No. 144 Broadway, at about 10 A. M.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late JACOB B. HERRICK, situated on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County, 10 miles from the City Hall, accessible by steamboat, steam and horse cars. There are 24 acres of land, extending to the water, all in a high state of cultivation, with every variety of choice fruit. The buildings, which are nearly new, comprise the dwelling-house, large and replete with every convenience, commanding a fine view of the Sound, adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence, having a furnace, heater, double sashes, plumbing throughout, supplying laundry, kitchen, bath-room, &c., &c.; also a gardener's house, coach-house, barns, all in perfect repair. There is also an ice-pond, ice-houses, and a fine well of soft water. A rare opportunity is offered to merchants and others to secure an elegant home. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars apply to J. HOBART HERRICK, No. 10 South-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—"DANSKAMMER" COUNTRY SEAT of the Messrs. Armstrong, near Newburgh, on the Hudson, 81 acres of land, more can be had adjoining if desired, is beautifully wooded and watered. The house is 108 feet front, built of granite, finished inside with blackwalnut, has the modern improvements, is very spacious and beautiful, and would now cost to erect at least $150,000. It is surrounded by superb lawns, planted with large forest trees. The place is bounded on the river by a beautiful sand beach, with private dock. The situation is very fine and accessible, and commands unsurpassed views of the river. The farm has all necessary outbuildings and two cottages. This is one of the finest places in this country, and perhaps combines more beauties and advantages than any other upon the Hudson.

Apply to D. M. ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, situate in the town of Branford, Connecticut, about 6 miles from New-Haven and 3½ hours from New-York. The farm contains about 98 acres of fine land, is well watered and stocked with fine fruit. The mansion house (which is in fine order) was built for the owner's occupancy and in the most substantial manner. There is also a large barn, carriage-house, farmers' house and cottage. The land is high, has a fine view of Long Island Sound and unsurpassed scenery on every side. Branford is noted for its beautiful drives, fine roads and exceeding healthfulness of location. The furniture, most of which was made to order, farming utensils, stock, wagons, carriages, &c., will be sold with the place. For particulars and permits to view the premises apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT A BARGAIN—Delightfully situated on the Raritan River, about 2½ miles from New-Brunswick, N. J., known as the Valley Farm, containing about 200 acres of choice farming land; double mansion, with spacious grounds tastefully laid out, lawn, shade trees, &c., &c.; farmer's house, ice-house (filled,) carriage-house, large barn and outhouses, hennery, &c.; large garden, graperies, fruit trees, with choice varieties of fruits; a never-failing stream through the entire length of the farm; location, for health, convenience and variety of scenery, unsurpassed; society and neighborhood unexceptionable; well adapted as a country residence for a gentleman doing business in New-York. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 75 Warren-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On Long Island, with 13 acres of land; situated on Lake Ronkonkoma, near Islip, and 50 miles from New-York; is readily accessible by railroad; large garden, well laid out and stocked with fruit trees, flowers and vegetables in abundance; the boat on the lake, and s. o the horse, rockaway, carriage and cow will be sold with the place; the furniture and everything for immediate use will also be sold if desired, with possession on July 1. Address R. B., Box No. 136, Brooklyn, L. I.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—In Essex, Conn., being the late residence of John S. Chapman, deceased, consisting of a good and commodious two-story dwelling-house, outbuildings, barn, &c., a most excellent well of water, with about eight acres of land, and abundance of fruit of all kinds, trees and vines being now full, and all being under a state of good cultivation. For further information, apply to SEELEY & STEVENS, No. 32 Burling-slip, or to S. M. PRATT, Essex, Conn.

LINDENWALD.—AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 220 acres in Columbia County; also, valuable land and houses at Hall's Corners, near Tarrytown; also, the Seeley farm, 212 acres, on south side of Staten Island, six miles from Vanderbilt Landing, fronting on the bay, will be exchanged on fair terms for property in West Farms, Morrisania or Yonkers, Westchester County. Inquire of LEONARD W. JEROME, No. 46 Exchange-place, or CHARLES W. BATHGATE, Fordham.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT SITUATE ON the road between Newark and Elizabeth, N. J., and about two miles from Newark; horse railroad now being built; large new dwelling-house, 15 rooms, with all modern improvements except gas; ice-house, barn, carriage-house, &c.; also on place, a nice cottage house of 8 rooms; large barn, fruit-trees in abundance, fine orchards and gardens, new fences, &c.; will be divided or sold entire. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE COTTAGE AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., 45 minutes from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad, within 3 minutes' walk of depot, containing nine rooms, with basement, half acre of ground, barn, choice variety of fruit, shrubbery, &c. Inquire of BABCOCK & COX, No. 67 Beaver-st. Furniture can be had if desired, with immediate possession.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, house with garden and stable, on high ground, commanding fine view; five minutes' walk from East Orange Railroad station; possession immediately; for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE CHEAP—$10,000—THE HILLside country seat, Brandford, Conn., on the Shore Line Railroad, seven miles from New-Haven; modern house, barn and outbuildings, all nearly new, with five acres of land, choice fruit and ornamental trees, &c. For particulars, apply to GEO. COMINGS, No. 62 Walker-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE NEAR NEW-BRUNSWICK—25 acres fine land; never-failing stream; new modern house; 8 fine rooms, barn, carriage-house, &c.; fruit and shade; only $7,500; must be sold; terms easy.

PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

AT CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON—FOR SALE—A fine country residence, contains about 15 acres of choice land, with a good variety of fruits; possession immediately. For particulars, inquire of J. D. CLARK, No. 239 Washington-st., or of O. S. CLARK, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR to rent, furnished, the large and well-built house of the subscriber, corner Highland and Essex avs., near Valley Station. Apply on the premises, or to J. S. OTIS, at H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.'S, corner Church and Worth sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS new brown-stone house, with brown-stone handrails and balisters on stoop, built and finished in the most substantial manner; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, No. 89 60th-st., of JOHN GLASS, owner and builder.

AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—HALF AN HOUR by rail, cottage with eight acres and six beautiful villa sites, two acres each, overlooking Hackensack River, together or separately, cheap.

C. MEHR, No. 151 Forsyth-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE possession; 35 acres; fine improvements; variety of fruit, &c.; healthy, and delightfully situated at Brooklyn Lake, near Plainfield, N. J.; price $8,000, one-half on mortgage. MURRAY & ELSTON, No. 189 Pearl-st.

SPLENDID LOTS ON PACA-AV., NEAR HUNTER FLY ROAD.—Twelve acres offered in plots of 24 lots; only $100 each; rare chance for a party of friends or acquaintances to secure cheap and pleasant homes. RIDER & FORD, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY house, in good location, a French villa house, carriage house, stables, &c., with 2 acres, in perfect order, in Westchester County, one hour from Wall-st. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, THE estate of the late Isaac Lyon, situated in Millburn Township, N. J., 45 minutes' ride from New-York City; house with modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM OF 20 ACRES, near North Port, 40 miles on Long Island; good house, barn, and loam soil. Apply to WOODHULL, No. 207 Front-st., or by letter to owner; price $2,850. J. S. LEWIS, North Port, L. I.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, No. 32 Stuyvesant-st., running through to 9th-st., with or without the stable, in complete order. Inquire at the bakery, No. 27 3d-av., corner 9th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT NYACK, ON the Hudson, a new two-story house, 1½ acres ground, with great variety of fruit; five minutes' walk from steamboat landing. Apply to WM. E. WHITE, Nyack.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in Astoria, a good house, with garden planted; fruits of many kinds; in a most healthy and agreeable location. Inquire of G. BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway, from 11 to 1 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE IN FLATBUSH, LONG ISLAND—A small place. Come and look at it. Inquire at Mr. Schoonmaker's store, opposite the Dutch Reformed Church.

WILLIAM COCHRAN.

70 ACRES SHORE FARM ON LONG ISLAND Sound, 40 miles from New-York, fine house and outbuildings, orchards; 2 miles from steamboat.

S. COCKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, A THREE-STORY house; only $3,500 required, which sum will pay 17 per cent. profit. Apply at No. 31 Pine-st., basement.

G. H. BENEDICT.

BEAUTIFUL FARMS, ALL SIZES, ALL prices; several to exchange for Brooklyn, City or Western property; small places wanted near the City. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE.—75 ACRES ALL UNDER cultivation; good house, fine barn, seven miles from Paterson, Passaic County, New-Jersey. ISAAC A. BIGGS & SON, No. 77 Nassau-st.

LAND FOR A HOMESTEAD.—SOME beautiful sites for sale on Staten Island; also a farm of 23 acres, with good dwelling-house, barns, outhouse, &c. Apply to T. W. STRONG, No. 599 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A COTTAGE CONTAINING 9 rooms, 30 minutes by N. R. R. and steamboat; 8 acres under cultivation; quantity of fruit; surrounding scenery unsurpassed. R. TOMBEKS, 81 Cedar-st.

100 CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY lots for sale cheap, together or separately, or would exchange for house and lot. D. D. TERRY, No. 79 Nassau-st.

WANTED—SIX OR EIGHT LOTS OF LAND IN a quiet locality, within half an hour's ride of City Hall, fronting on two streets if possible, and suitable for the erection of a small laboratory. Address, stating price, terms and location, J. W. OSBORNE, Supt. Am. Photo-Lithographic Co., No. 95 Liberty-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

NEWPORT, R. I.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE cottages at reasonable rates; also a few elegant residences to let furnished for the season. Apply to

G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, A beautiful country residence on Long Island. The undersigned offer at private sale the residence of the late James Witherspoon, situate on Manhasset Neck, Long Island, about twenty-two miles from New-York, and of easy access both by steamboat and railroad. The place contains 45 acres, 20 of which are woodland and lawn, the balance under cultivation. The house has been built about 7 years, is 35 by 70 feet, contains 10 rooms besides the attic story, and is in good repair. There is also a fine barn, carriage-house, tool and wood house, and a gardener's cottage. The place is well stocked with large and small fruit, extends to the water, and has a fine beach, on which a bathing-house is erected. Fine boating and fishing. To parties wishing a healthy and elegant country residence, at a moderate cost, this offers an opportunity seldom met with. Apply to WITHERSPOON BROS., No. 162 West 13th-st.; THOMAS CHALMERS, No. 71 Varick-st., or to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTON PLANTATION IN Claiborne County, Miss., 1,400 acres very fine hill land, 13 miles from Grand Gulf; improvements in tolerably good condition, plenty of wood, abundance of fruit and the health of the place undoubted; if disposed of soon will be sold at $15 per acre; half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply by letter for further particulars to

W. A. WHITEHEAD, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—FARMS OF ALL SIZES AND country seats desirably located; also, houses in New-York and Brooklyn; good bargains. FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 212 Broadway.

THREE HOUSES ON WEST 36TH-ST., two lots on 120th-st., four lots on 121st-st., a house on West 36th-st.

WM. CAMPBELL, No. 774 Broadway.

ALL OWNERS AND BUYERS OF REAL estate should consult my descriptive price circular, which I mail free. STANLEY DAY, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO RENT—For the season till Oct. 1, situated on the banks of the Hudson, in Luzerne, 20 miles from Saratoga Springs, 12 miles from Lake George; cars daily from Saratoga, within half a mile of house; fine mountain scenery, fishing, hunting, &c.; a charming lake within five minutes' walk; house is pleasantly situated, with shade and fruit trees, lawn and garden, an acre in extent; ample accommodation for a family of eight or ten persons. Terms $350, or the above will be sold for $3,500. Apply to ARTHUR B. MALLESON, Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y., or to WM. F. MOTT, Jr., Esq., No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET FURNISHED—IN MORRISTOWN, N. J., a first-class house, situated on high ground, within five minutes' walk of the depot, furnished complete, gas, bathroom, water-closets, &c.; grounds well stocked with fruit of all kinds; will be let for three or four months. Inquire of R. B. MELVAINE, Esq., No. 6 Maiden-lane; H. D. NOYES, M. D., No. 65 Madison-avenue; or J. R. NOYES, Morristown.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—A newly-finished two-story house, containing nine rooms, pleasantly situated, and from three to five minutes' walk from railroad station, East Orange, N. J. Inquire by letter or personally to WM. G. BOYCE, No. 5 Jacob-st., New-York.

A FURNISHED HOUSE ON MADISON-av. can be had for three months or the year, by a gentleman and wife, or arrangements would be made with a club of gentlemen for bedrooms; billiard-room 50 feet deep, and breakfast at a private table. Address LONG, Boyd's Express Post.

A HOUSE TO LET FOR $40 PER MONTH, newly painted, containing 8 rooms. Also, a nicely furnished house, $150 per month, a beautiful country seat, within 45 minutes of City Hall. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses in all parts of the City. FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 212 Broadway.

ASTORIA.—TO RENT, FULLY FURNISHED, by the month, the residence of Dr. Stevens, on the terrace, five minutes' walk from the landing, six acres of ground, shade and fruit trees; the house of stone, and commodious. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., or A. H. STEVENS, No. 158 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FROM JULY 1 TO SEPT. 1, IN Yonkers, furnished apartments in a large mansion in the centre of two acres, filled with the choicest fruit, shrubbery and shade trees; situation not surpassed in any respect by any place on the Hudson. For particulars, address Box No. 185 Post-office, Yonkers.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, ON CLASSON-AV., A three-story brick house, with garden of three extra lots, and fine large stable; house contains all the improvements, all in complete order; immediate possession. AMZI HILL, No. 1,206 Fulton-av., near Grand, Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON, the Beverly House, at Garrison's, opposite Cozzens', and adjoining Gov. Fish's; good garden, fruit, &c. Or for sale, together or in parcels, the whole Beverly Farm, containing 225 acres. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT ENGLISH NEIGHBORHOOD, N. J., a small cottage with half acre of land, garden planted; location high and healthy; five minutes' walk from depot of Northern Railroad. Apply to DANIEL W. TALCOTT, No. 142 Pearl-st.

TO LET—AT NYACK ON THE HUDSON, FOR the season, or longer, a good house with ten rooms, not far from the landing, well shaded and good view of the river, with or without the furniture. For terms inquire of HENRY GESNER, near the landing.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, IN THE village of Flushing, L. I., for the Summer, a neat cottage, with ten rooms, ample grounds, fruit and ornamental trees. For terms, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, CONTAINING 14 rooms, with 13 acres of lawn, garden, &c. on Castleton Hill, Staten Island, one mile from ferry; high ground and healthy locality. Apply, by permission, to A. H. WAGNER, No. 15 Wall-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET, A TWO-story and basement brick building, 25x50, with hoisting-wheel; gas and water. Also, carriage-house and stable adjoining. Apply on the premises, southeast corner 7th-av. and 56th-st.

A. HENDERSON.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE DELIGHTfully located at Bolton, Lake George; use of boat, &c.; rent $300, till Sept. 1. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

NORTH CONWAY—WHITE MOUNTAINS. One of the pleasantest cottages will be let for the season, its owner being absent in Europe. Apply to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

ROOMS FURNISHED—NEWLY AND RICHly, to let to gentlemen; references exchanged. Also, an office to a doctor. Apply to No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

TO LET AT WOODSIDE, L. I.—A NICE country house with nine rooms, and garden with fruit and shade trees. For terms, apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

A SUITE OF LARGE FINE FURNISHED rooms, and other rooms furnished, to gentlemen of refinement, without board. No. 27 East 21st-st., three doors from Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT—AT Saratoga Springs, to the 30th of September, containing 12 rooms, with gas, situated on Lake-av. Address W. H. WATSON, Saratoga Springs.

TO LET—AT NO. 91 EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR Union-square, furnished parlors and bedrooms, bath, &c., for gentlemen; terms moderate.

CITY AND SUBURBAN RESIDENCES to let, furnished or unfurnished, by the season or year. Office hours 10 to 4. STANLEY DAY, 319 4th-av.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 182 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

BATH OR FORT HAMILTON.—FURNISHed or unfurnished cottage wanted by a gentleman, wife, one child and two servants only, for the season. Address, stating full particulars, JOHN LALOR, Attorney, No. 138 Leonard-st., corner of Centre, New-York City.

PERSONAL.

THE PERSON WHO HIRED HARRIET FENNEMORE at Castle Garden, on Monday last, and calling herself Mrs. Farrington, of No. 4 Bleecker-st., is notified to send her back, or the detectives will be put on her track. If this should meet the eye of the girl herself, she is notified that her brother is looking for her. Any person giving information of her whereabouts to JOHN BURNS, Esq., Castle Garden, New-York, will be suitably rewarded.

MR. T. OXFORD SMITH, OF RIO DE Janeiro, would oblige by calling on Messrs. AYMAR & CO., Nos. 34 and 35 South-st.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, May 22, 1865.

Messrs. Nichols & Tompkins, Newark, N. J.:

SIRS: I have tried for several months your Patent Saddle Cloth, and pronounce it the best I have ever known used for saving the backs of horses. It should come into general use for cavalry service, or where horses are much used under the saddle.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, LANCASTER, Ohio, July 9, 1865.

Dan'l F. Tompkins, Newark, N. J.:

DEAR SIR: I am just home from Nashville, and find yours of June 29.

I did receive a Patent Saddle Cloth, but at the hands of Gen. Donelson, at Nashville, in May, 1864. I used it all my Georgia and Carolina march, and think very well of it indeed. I rode mostly two horses, alternate days, and both horses have as clean and sound backs today as when I started from Nashville. This is the best test you could have of your patent. I saw many officers using the same.

Yours, truly,
W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

FROM MAJOR-GEN. J. H. WILSON.
WILMINGTON, Del., April 2, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: I inclose herewith $113, for saddle, bridle, &c., received some time ago, and very satisfactory.

Col. Andrews bids me return his thanks for the saddle pad which you were good enough to present to him.

I have one which was given me over two years ago by the Hon. C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, and which I have used constantly ever since. I was requested to make a report upon the same, but the war having ended I have never done so. I have no hesitancy, however, in saying, I regard the felt cloth which you have patented the best arrangement I have ever used for preventing injury to the horse's back by hard riding and continuous pressure of the saddle.

I had originally supposed the cloth would gall the horse's back by becoming encrusted with sweat and dust, but it bears washing admirably, and can be kept perfectly pliant and clean by a little attention; mine has been washed but once since I first began to use it, and as it has certainly traveled as far as any other saddle blanket or pad used in the war, it may be fairly regarded as fully tested.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
J. H. WILSON.

Messrs. NICHOLS & TOMPKINS,
No. 1 Broad-st.,
Newark, N. J.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST DISINFECTANT.—Has no odor, but decomposes all matters from which odors arise—COPPERAS OR SULPHATE OF IRON. Chemically pure. Recommended by the Board of Health as the best and cheapest disinfectant, may be obtained at $10 per barrel, weighing 300 lbs.,) delivered free of charge, in every part of the City. Instructions for use will accompany each barrel. Apply to EAGLETON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 81 John-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA ....SATURDAY, June 23
THE QUEEN ....SATURDAY, June 30
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $38 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO, OF THE Inman line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, June 27, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Rates of Passage—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $35, currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF PARIS ....SATURDAY ......June 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK ......SATURDAY ......June 30
CITY OF BOSTON ....SATURDAY ......July 7
CITY OF LONDON ....SATURDAY ......July 14

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS ....Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN ....Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS ....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN ....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS ....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
First cabin ....$132 50 | Second cabin $65 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 27.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE ......LAMARIE ......SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III. ......BOCANDE ......SATURDAY, July 14
PEREIRE ......DUCHESNE ......SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS ......SURMONT ......SATURDAY, Aug. 11

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power ...28th June.
MISSISSIPPI, W. G. FURBER, Com'r, and
MERRIMACK, E. VAN TICE, Com'r, (extra,) in July.
ATLANTIC, O. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power ....19th July.

Further departures: August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 25; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $82 50; steerage, $37 50.

FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:

First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $152 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE Irish ports. The favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE,

CALEDONIA ....SATURDAY, June 30
BRITANNIA ....SATURDAY, July 14
HIBERNIA ....SATURDAY, July 28

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin: Cabins, $90, $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $37. To Hamburgh, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabin, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

PALMYRA ....WEDNESDAY, June 27.
TARIFA ....WEDNESDAY, July 4.
TRIPOLI ....WEDNESDAY, July 11.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR ST. JOHN, N. B.

The new side-wheel ocean steamer,
RAPIDAN,
Capt. W. B. EATON,
Will sail on FRIDAY, June 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.

Freight taken at favorable rates. Passage, including state-room and meals, $15.

This line offers peculiar inducements to shippers and pleasure-seekers, who can thus go to the heart of the sporting regions amid the magnificent scenery of the St. John River.

This line will be regular, and an additional ship will be put on so as to sail weekly from each place. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

Returning, leaves St. John FRIDAY, July 6.

NOTICE.

JAMAICA.
GOVERNMENT SEC. OFFICE,
JAMAICA, June 6, 1866.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that all vessels leaving New-York for any port in the Island of Jamaica, are required to bring with them bills of health countersigned by Her Majesty's Consul at New-York.

By command of His Excellency the Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica.
(Signed)
EDWARD JORDAN,
Gov. Sec.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON ......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES ....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage $20

The favorite side-wheel passenger steamship GENERAL BARNES, will leave on THURSDAY, June 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah,
WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

PIONEER LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Cabin passage ....$15.
Freight 50 cents per barrel, and 10 cents per foot.
The first-class steamship
PERIT,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, June 23.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 13 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The favorite steamship MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, June 23, punctually, at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JUNE 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, FARNSWORTH.
JULY 11.—NORTHERN LIGHT, WEIR, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JULY 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, A. G. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE STEAMSHIP FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The splendid A 1 steamship
GUSSIE TELFAIR,
B. C. DEAN, Commander,
Is loading at Pier No. 12 North River. Sails SATURDAY, June 23, positively at 4 P. M. Freight taken at low rates. Bills of lading signed at the office, and every facility offered shippers. Goods by this line to go up Cape Fear River will be forwarded free of charge by Cape Fear steamboat line. Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 16½ Maiden-lane.
Agents at Wilmington, WORTH & DANIEL.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.,

The A 1 steamship STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on THURSDAY, June 28, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular Line of First-Class Steamships.
Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.
FARE REDUCED.
The A 1 very fast and elegant steamship
SARAGOSSA,
M. B. CROWELL, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched THIS DAY, (Saturday,) June 23, at 3 P. M.
Freight received up to 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship
QUAKER CITY,
will follow on SATURDAY, June 30.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE ....THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER ....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA ....Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
E. B. SOUDER,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT

The new and first class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAIL, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, June 23d, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. GRANT follows June 30.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express,) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the mountains (*via* stage from Wells River) and Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal, through without stop, at 9:30 A. M.

Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 6 A. M.

Leave New-York from 27th-st. at 3 or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25, East River, at 3:15 P. M., lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (*via* stage from Littleton,) Newport (Lake Memphremagog) and Montreal same evening.

For maps and particulars see Appleton's Railway Guide.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:

11 A. M. Express Line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.

The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:

Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.

Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.

Way Mail and Express at 3:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3, North River.

N.B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.

W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR,
Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Sup't.

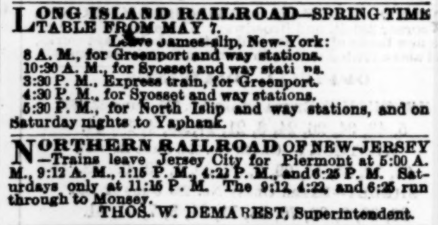
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.


SIMOND'S PATENT.

J. H. SIMONDS, No. 82 Cliff-st.,
Manufacturer of
HEATING APPARATUS. Also,
SUPERIOR COOKING RANGES.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and are no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,

Being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON, On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; COMMODORE, Capt. R. F. CURTIS, On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.

On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR

The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO.,
No. 36 South-st.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, 17, 7 A. M.	Sunday, 17, 11½ A. M.
Monday, 18, 7½ A. M.	Monday, 18, 11½ A. M.
Tuesday, 19, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, 19, 12 M.
Wednesday, 20, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 20, 12¾ P. M.
Thursday, 21, 10 A. M.	Thursday, 21, 1 P. M.
Friday, 22, 10½ A. M.	Friday, 22, 2 P. M.
Saturday, 23, 2 P. M.	Saturday, 23, 3 P. M.
Sunday, 24, 11 A. M.	Sunday, 24, 4 P. M.
Monday, 25, 2 A. M.	Monday, 25, 6 A. M.
Monday, 25, 3¼ P. M.	Tuesday, 26, 6¼ A. M.
Tuesday, 26, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 27, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, 27, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, 28, 6¾ A. M.
Thursday, 28, 3½ P. M.	Friday, 29, 7 A. M.
Friday, 29, 4 P. M.	Saturday, 30, 7¼ A. M.
Saturday, 30, 4½ P. M.	

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 16, at 10½ A. M.	Friday, 15, at 10 A. M.
Sunday, 17, at 7 A. M.	Saturday, 16, at 2½ P. M.
Monday, 18, at 8 A. M.	Sunday, 17, at 11½ A. M.
Tuesday, 19, at 9 A. M.	Monday, 18, at 12 M.
Wednesday, 20, at 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, 19, at 12¾ P. M.
Thursday, 21, at 10½ A. M.	Wednesday, 20, at 1 P. M.
Friday, 22, at 11 A. M.	Thursday, 21, at 2 P. M.
Saturday, 23, at 3½ P. M.	Friday, 22, at 2½ P. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Fare to Albany and Troy, $1; to Yonkers, 30 cents; West Point, Cozzens', Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; to Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson, 75 cents. Leaving Desbrosses-st. daily, on and after THURSDAY, May 31, at 7:45 A. M., touching at 34th-st. pier at 8 A. M. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central. No freight, horses or carriages received.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The new swift steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37, East River, (foot of Market-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M. Fare to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—The steamboat MAGENTA leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 2:30, 34th-st. at 2:40 o'clock, landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall; returning leaves Fishkill at 6:35 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45 A. M., landing as above.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS.—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

New-York to Syracuse $4 05
New-York to Rochester 5 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls 7 25

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR WEST-POINT AND NEWBURGH.—Steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves foot of Chambers-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock, landing each way at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Sing-Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Coldspring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1½ P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, will leave Pier No. 40 North River SUNDAY, June 24, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points North and West.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The POMONA will leave the foot of Harrison-st. at 7½ A. M. every SUNDAY MORNING, landing at 34th-st., Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall each way.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR ROCKLAND LAKE.—Steamer CHICOPEE, Capt. J. L. THURBER, leaves foot of Dey-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Jay-st., 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack and Sing Sing, each way.
Capt. R. WILLIAMS, Supt.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

CHANGE OF PIER—TROY LINE.—THE New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamers CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE, on and after MONDAY, June 25, will leave pier foot of Harrison-st. instead of Pier No. 40. For freight and passage apply at the Company's office, No. 220 West-st., or on board.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves every day:
Christopher-st.—9½, 12¾, 3¾.
Dey-st.—9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st., (Pier No. 4)—10, 1, 4.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—From Peck-slip, Pier No. 26 East River.—The steamer BALTIMORE, Capt. WILLIAM A. VAIL will leave EVERY MORNING, at 6½ o'clock. Returning, leave Bridgeport daily at 2½ P. M., on arrival of the cars.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23 the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FERRY-BOAT FOR SALE.—FERRY-BOAT "EXCHANGE," of the Wall-st. Ferry; 140 feet long by 30 feet beam and 11 feet hold; inclined engine, 36-inch cylinder and 9 feet stroke. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The splendid low-pressure passenger steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and LAC LA BELLE will sail the following days, on grand pleasure excursions to the Upper Lakes, leaving Cleveland at 9 o'clock P. M., and Detroit the following day, at 10 P. M.:

NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. M. H. MURCH.	LAC LA BELLE, Capt. JOHN SPALDING.
TUESDAY, July 10 and 24.	TUESDAY, July 3, 17 and 31.
TUESDAY, Aug. 7 and 21.	TUESDAY, Aug. 14 and 28.

Rooms can be secured for any of the trips, or further information obtained, by addressing
ROBERT HANNA & CO.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price.
WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS—TO YONKERS, GRASSY Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9:15; leaving Poughkeepsie to return at 2 P. M. Fare to Cozzens' and all places above 50 cents each way.

Special arrangements at reduced rates will be made with schools.

TO CHARTER—THE LARGE SIDE-WHEEL steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons. Also a new and splendid grove just opened for Sunday-school excursions. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR CHARTER.—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS steamer CHICOPEE, will charter with or without barges, to clubs, private parties, schools or churches. Apply on board, or to HENRY B. CROSSETT, No. 382 West-st., New-York.

FINE ARTS.

THE RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION of Paintings and Statuary of the late E. Boonen Graves is still on exhibition at No. 23 University-place, every AFTERNOON, between 4 and 6 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—LARGE, AIRY AND HANDsomely furnished rooms, with board for two, for $18 and $20 a week, in the first-class house No. 308 East 13th-st., two doors from 2d-av.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVing more room than they desire, would let to a gentleman and wife, or a small-sized family, a splendid suite of furnished rooms, with meals served in rooms or at the family table; location of the house in the neighborhood of 4th-av. and Union-square; any family wishing a pleasant and comfortable home will find this an unusual opportunity. Reference exchanged. Address H. C. B., Box No. 183 Times Office.

ROOM, WITH BREAKFAST AND TEA, wanted in a quiet family and pleasant locality, by a gentleman, where some of the following named articles will be received in payment, viz.: pianos, organs, melodians, sewing or knitting machines, or goods of a coffee and tea dealer. Address BOARDING, for one week, Box No. 730 Post-office, City of New-York, stating terms, location, and accommodation.

THE ADVERTISER HAVING MORE rooms than he requires, would let a tip-top suite of rooms on second floor, front; also, three single rooms for gentlemen, with or without meals; location delightfully situated on Murray Hill, Lexington-av., near 34th-st. Address Box No. 1,700 Post-office.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND, ONE HOUR FROM WALL-ST.—A private family would like to accommodate a few good boarders; good carriage-house and stable. Address Room No. 3, basement, 39 Broad-st.

$7 TO $12 PER WEEK FOR SINGLE rooms, with Board, less to gentlemen rooming together, at Dupont House, Hudson st., opposite St. John's Park. Also lodgings from 50 cents.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO SINGLE GENtlemen, location from 23d to 40th sts., and between Madison and 6th avs. Address B., Box 4,020 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD, SIXTY miles from New-York, on Long Island Sound; a most charming locality, and of frequent and easy access to the City; fine, shady grounds; large house, with bath, and fine airy rooms, connecting if desired; all the benefits of country life, with conveniences of city. For those willing to pay a liberal price, a most desirable home can be found. Stabling if desired. References required. Address W. L., Station E.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED for one large or three small parties, at Elizabeth, N. J., in a healthy and pleasant location, ten minutes' walk from depot; plenty of shade and fruit and excellent table. Inquire on the premises, corner of Broad and South sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ORANGE, N. J.—A FEW boarders can be accommodated with first-class board; house beautifully located, a few minutes' walk from Orange Valley Station; references exchanged. Address K., Box No. 169, Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MRS. F. READ'S, Goshen, Orange County; good board and accommodations; piazza well shaded; piano and dancing-room, swing, croquette, and five minutes' walk from the depot (Erie Railroad.) Terms $10 and $8 per week.

COUNTRY BOARD TO LET—IN A PRIVATE family occupying a large house, beautifully situated, of easy access; fine shade; good garden; variety of fruit, and good table; boating and fishing. Inquire of D. A. BOODY, No. 8 Wall-st., first floor.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE family for single gentlemen, or married ones without children, one hour from the City. Call or address Mr. CASE, No. 324 Bowery.

COUNTRY BOARD—A NEW SUMMER Hotel at Essex, Conn.; prices from $7 50 to $10 per week. Address Prof. M. A. CUMMINGS, for circular containing all particulars.

BOARDING AT MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Families desiring good country board, plenty of fresh milk, eggs and butter from the farm attached to the hotel, will please make early application, and obtain the choice of new and handsomely furnished rooms. Six rooms separate from the hotel may be engaged en suite or singly. All the rooms are large and airy. Terms reasonable. Livery-stable attached to the hotel; stabling for private horses. GEO. GOULD, Proprietor, Mount Vernon Hotel.

BOARD AT FLUSHING, L. I.—BOARD may be had in a genteel family for a gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, in a pleasant, healthy location in the town of Flushing. Address R. H. C., Box No. 1,869 New-York Post-office, stating where an interview may be had; terms moderate.

TO LET WITH BOARD—ONE OR TWO very pleasant rooms. Any wishing the comforts of a home and good country air, will find the same at No. 230 Walnut-st., Newark, N. J., about 10 minutes' walk from Market or Chestnut-st. depots.

SUMMER BOARDERS.—FOUR LARGE square rooms, with good board, at the well-shaded farm-house of Mrs. E. C. Pinney, can be obtained from July 1. Address her at Elizabeth, N. J., or inquire of SYLVESTER LAY, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

BOARD FOR EIGHT PERSONS CAN BE obtained in a pleasant house, beautifully situated on the bank of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York; references exchanged. Inquire of H. HOLMAN, Esq., No. 867 3d-av., New-York.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT the Parsonage House, Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y. This house has large shady lawns, is very private and well adapted to the comfort of good-class families. Apply as above or to CHAS. LEFLER, 42 Clinton-place.

WEST POINT—DELIGHTFUL BOARD in a handsome cottage, newly furnished, with all the comforts of a home. Address G. G. T., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

SUMMIT, N. J.—TWENTY MILES FROM NEW-YORK, per Morris and Essex Railroad; four rooms can be obtained with accommodation for horses and carriages.
Mrs. WM. B. STOUGHTON.

P. HAWVER, PALENVILLE, GREEN CO., New-York, offers rare accommodations for healthy Summer board among the Catskills; 9 miles from the river: easy of access.

BOARD IN THE HIGHLANDS.—BACK parlor and two hall bedrooms, at a farmhouse, three miles north of Peekskill; location unsurpassed. Inquire of C. W. LODER, No. 313 Broadway.

THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES CAN FIND pleasant accommodations at Amenia, on Harlem Railroad, 3½ hours from New-York, ten minutes from depot. Address G. W. CENTER.

BOARD—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., IN A PRIvate family; accommodation for five or six persons. Address Box No. 101 Morristown.

SUMMER RESORTS.

KITTATINNY HOUSE.

AT THE DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.,

is now open. The buildings have been greatly enlarged and improved. Leave foot of Liberty-st. at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and arrive there at 1 P. M. and 8:45 P. M.

REFERENCES—William E. Dodge, George H. Brodhead, H. H. Leeds, E. A. Quintard, Thomas McElrath, Richard Raven.
L. W. BRODHEAD, Proprietor.

McDONOUGH HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—The above popular hotel having been thoroughly renovated is now open for the reception of guests. The location of this house in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut is unsurpassed. The picturesque scenery, splendid drives, excellent hunting and fishing, and the well-known salubrity of the climate make the "forest city" one of the most desirable Summer resorts in the country. Accessible from New-York by steamboat or cars; charges moderate. Rooms can be engaged by addressing DICKINSON & CRAIG, Middletown, Conn.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent at the steamboat landings and Hudson River Railroad Station to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. The steamer *Thomas Powell* leaves foot of Franklin-st., North River, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 P. M., and Saturdays at 2 P. M., running to Catskill, only landing at West Camp, and on Saturdays at Malden. The Mountain House is in telegraph communication with all parts of the country.

GRANT HOTEL, AT NORTH COPAKE, Bain's Station, open for boarders; four trains stop daily, on line of Harlem Railroad.
S. H. CRARY, Proprietor.

THE CLINTON HOUSE, OF CLINTON Conn., R. P. SMITH, proprietor, will be open 1st of July for country boarders. Fishing and bathing privileges good.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, FOURTH-AV.—ACcommodations for a few first-class families, with fine rooms on second and third floors, fronting on the avenue and on 24th-st. Parties desiring board for the Summer will be taken at reasonable rates. Single persons, permanent, at $14; transient $3 per day.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE STORK HOTEL,

OLD SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.

Families and gentlemen visiting Birmingham will find this hotel most desirably located in a private square, and in the centre of the town. Large additions have lately been made, with a private entrance, and all the comforts of a quiet home are insured to visitors in this well-known hotel, where every attention, combined with reasonable charges, is guaranteed, to secure a continuance of the support received for many years by its present proprietor.
BENJAMIN SCRIVEN, Proprietor.

THE NEWLY OPENED FAMILY HOTEL of Mme. TETE, No. 9 Cité du Retiro, rue Boissy d'Anglas, and No. 30 faub. St. Honoré, in the finest quarter of Paris, close to the Tuileries and the Champs Elysées, combines with every comfort an excellent table at a moderate price.

FIREWORKS.

EXCELSIOR

FIREWORKS;
The largest assortment in New-York,
for EXHIBITIONS or stores.
LYON BROTHERS,
NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

Committees of cities and towns that intend celebrating the coming Anniversary of our National Independence will find it to their interest, by making early application for Fireworks at our laboratory, Jersey City, N. J., or at our depot, No. 84 Cedar-st., where every description of exhibition or goods for storekeeper's sale can be obtained.
J. G. & I. EDGE, No. 84 Cedar-st.

ORDERS SHOULD BE RECEIVED early to be filled with our best
FIREWORKS.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 9 Dey-st.

FIREWORKS.—HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS, and WAUGH'S NONPAREIL TORPEDOES, sold wholesale at his manufactory, Nos. 200 and 202 9th-av.
A. WAUGH, Proprietor.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 227 Washington-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT ....Manager
Senor G. CHIARINI ....Director of Amusements
MATINEES TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 2½ o'clock.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

This establishment will open for a short Summer season on
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, 1866,
With
SENOR G. CHIARINI'S

ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS,
From Havana, Cuba,

presenting entertainments entirely new to the American public, given by artists who make their debut in New-York under the favorable auspices of acquired success and established reputations, gained in the principal cities of Europe, South America, Mexico and the Indies.

The troupe is composed of OVER 30 MALE and FEMALE PERFORMERS, with the most MAGNIFICENT STUD OF ANDALUSIAN HORSES and PONIES in the world, trained by Senor CHIARINI to execute a variety of novel and attractive feats of a character never before seen in this country.

The entire performances will be pervaded by EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC FEATURES original with this troupe, and beyond the abilities of any other Circus Company to execute.

The distinctive characteristics of CHIARINI'S CIRCUS will be illustrated by the annexed array of artists:

Senor G. CHIARINI and PUPILS,
Miss PALMYRA HOLLOWAY,
Le Petit KATY HOLLOWAY,
and his marvelous Ethiopian protege,
BELEN CUBA,
and her brother,
TEADORO CUBA,
Natives of Senegambia, Africa.

These wonderful children were purchased by Senor CHIARINI of a slave dealer in San Juan de los Remedios, and liberated by him. Their first introduction to a circus entertainment filled these "CHILDREN OF THE SUN" with frantic delight, and their close connection with their friend soon developed what proved to be a born aptitude for their present vocation, and, under the unequaled teachings of Senor CHIARINI, they have become features of extraordinary merit. Stamped with peculiar genius and especial qualities, these natives of the wilds of Africa cannot fail to enlist the deep and interested attention of the patrons of refined and artistic amusements.

Senorita Eugenia Lorana, Senorita Lola Lopez,
Mme. J. Caron, Mme. Eloise Sebastian,
Mlle. ADELAIDE,
Mons. SEBASTIAN,
the artistic bare-back rider, and his son,
ROMEO,
Senor ANTONIO MARQUEZ,
the intrepid Brazilian horseman,

Mr. Henry Rollande, Leviton Brothers,
Senor Juan Bechula, Senor L. Picard,
Senor Miguel Lopes, Mr. Wm. Duverna,
Mr. Alfred Sylvester, Mr. Arthur Sylvester,
Mr. George Peoples, Mons. J. Caron,
Le Petit Adolph Caron, Le Petit Geo. Caron.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

Next door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
HAMLET THE DAINTY.
RETURN OF THE FENIAN RAIDERS.
GRIFFIN AND GEO. CHRISTY IN NEW ACTS.

ANNUAL PIC-NIC AND EXCURSION

OF THE
ALANSON M. E. SUNDAY-SCHOOL,
(Norfolk-st., near Grand,)
TO
DUDLEY'S GROVE, on the Hudson River,
On MONDAY, June 25, 1866.

Steamer REINDEER and commodious barge HASKETT will leave foot of Gouverneur-st., East River, at 8 A. M., precisely. Returning, will leave the Grove at 4 P. M. N. B.—A splendid Band will accompany the Excursion.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

FASHIONABLE MATINEE, SATURDAY, 2 o'clock.
Admission, 50 cents; children 25 cents.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Best imported preventives against pregnancy and disease, $4 per dozen. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 5th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—LADY INvalid, if you wish regular medical treatment, consult Dr. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York, and you will be guaranteed safe, certain, and immediate relief, or no charge. Advice gratis. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Monthly regulator $5. Confidential advice and medicine per mail. Twenty years successful practice, no deception or quackery. N. B.—Mme. D. will consult with ladies who prefer meeting their own sex, or kindly care for those desiring home attention during treatment. Circulars sent free.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL, UNDER THE exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the radical cure of Stricture, Hemorrhoids, Fistula, Varicocele, Hernia, and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 8 and 9, and 1 and 3, and 7 and 9 evenings. A lecture on the immediate Cure of Stricture, addressed to his surgical pupils by Dr. Price 10 cents. Apply to EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or Box No. 3,121.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

PRIVATE SKIN DISEASES, SCROFULA AND ERUPTIONS.—Male and female treated by Dr. FULLERS, at his new office, No. 23 Chambers-st., corner of Centre.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

DR. SELDEN, NO. 333 BLEECKER-ST., near 8th-av., treats all female obstructions at one interview, by a new method, without danger, pain, or medicine. No charge for advice.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'ers, No. 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 7½.
The popular American actor
MR. C. W. CLARKE
in the great Temperance Drama of
THE DRUNKARD
OR,
THE FALLEN SAVED. THE FALLEN SAVED.
Reproduced with all its
ORIGINAL EXCITING INCIDENTS.
To be seen at all hours,
MASTER ALLIE TURNER
THE INFANT DRUMMER—FOUR YEARS OLD.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
only three years old, and weighing 196 POUNDS.
TWO SACRED WHITE PEACOCKS,
300 LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS
from the GOLD REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.
THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.
A COMPANY OF DWARFS,
outrivaling in stature and appearance the famous
TOM THUMB TROUPE.
A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS-BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL—TWO NYL-GHAUS.
WAX STATUES OF NOTED PERSONAGES,
comprising figures of celebrated
UNION GENERALS AND FOREIGN POTENTATES.
DR. HALL'S ESQUIMAUX DOG.
LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT'S LOOK-OUT TOWER,
used in his advance upon Richmond.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
WORLD-FAMOUS EXTRAVAGANZA,
POCAHONTAS!

THIS EVENING will be presented, with new scenery, new dresses and new appointments, new representatives, new jokes and all the modern improvements, John Brougham's original, Ab-original, erratic, operatic, semi-civilized and demi-savage extravaganza, in two acts, being a per-version of ye true and wonderfulle history of ye renowned Princess,

PO-CA-HON-TAS;
OR,
YE GENTLE SAVAGE.

The great comedian JOHN BROUGHAM as
KING POW HA-TAN
Miss EMILIE MELVILLE as ....POCAHONTAS
Mr. J. C. DUNN ....as ....Capt. JOHN SMITH
AND A GREAT CAST.

Between the comedy and the extravaganza the orchestra will perform the
SCOTIA POLKA,
Composed by John Brougham and dedicated to Capt. Judkins.

The orchestral arrangement by ROBERT STOEPEL.

The performance will commence with the comedy by Fitz James O'Brien, entitled:
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.
GERALD FITZMAURICE ....JOHN BROUGHAM
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BEGINS AT 8.

Lessee and Manager ....WM. WHEATLEY
THIRD WEEK,
OVERWHELMING TRIUMPH
OF THE GREAT RAVELS,
Consisting of those world-renowned artistes,
GABRIEL RAVEL, FRANCOIS RAVEL, ANTOINE RAVEL, YOUNG AMERICA, SIGNORITA PEPITA, MONS. VAN HAMME,
THE MARTINETTI FAMILY, &c., &c.
Two performances,
THIS SATURDAY, JUNE 23,
MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Admission for children at Matinee 50 cents; Reserved Seats 75 cents.

The performance will consist of the laughable pantomime, entitled
MAGIC TRUMPET.
ANTOINE RAVEL as the Clown.
GABRIEL RAVEL as Romeo.
YOUNG AMERICA as Harlequin.
THE CELEBRATED FLYING TRAPEZE,
BY
YOUNG AMERICA.
And BEAUTIFUL BALLET DIVERTISEMENT.

In the evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, will be presented the drama of
DECHALUMEAU.
Roqunet ....FRANCOIS RAVEL.
M. Dechalumeau ....GABRIEL RAVEL.
The beautiful grand ballet, entitled
LA SYLPHEDE.
La Sylphede ....SIGNORITA PEPITA.
Sorcerer ....ANTOINE RAVEL.
Donald ....MONS VAN HAMME.
The Gladiators, by PHILIPPE and JULIEN MARTINETTI.
The entertainments will commence with the
CELEBRATED FLYING TRAPEZE,
performed by
YOUNG AMERICA,
in which he will execute his wonderful
THREE BACK SOMERSAULTS,
never attempted by any artiste on the Trapeze.
MONDAY—STAR OF RHINE, RED GNOME, TRAPEZE, &c., &c.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

SHERIDAN CORBYN ....Manager
J. SCHONBERG ....Stage Manager
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TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF THE
BUISLAY FAMILY,
in their extraordinary extravaganza of
LA PIED DE MOUTON
OR,
THE SHEEP'S FOOT,
introducing the wonderful
NIAGARA LEAP,
the new acrobatic act, entitled the
PERSIAN THRONE,
and a variety of other
STARTLING ACTS,
which will be varied each evening.

MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle and Parquette	75 cents
Family Circle	50 cents
Gallery	25 cents
Balcony Chairs and Reserved Seats	$1
Private Boxes	$10

CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

Box office open from 8 till 5 o'clock, where seats and private boxes may be secured
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

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NO. 45 BOWERY.
SUMMER SENSATION.
The PHILADELPHIA TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION will perform Shakespeare's
HENRY IVTH, Part First,
THIS EVENING,
assisted by the NEW-YORK DRAMATIC UNION in the petite drama of THE OLD GUARD.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

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THE HANLON BROTHERS; THE SEGRISTS.
Mme. ZANFRETTA.
Preceded by a
FAVORITE COMEDY EVERY NIGHT.

ENGLISH COMIC OPERA,

NEW FRENCH THEATRE, 14th-st., near 6th-av.,
THIS SATURDAY, June 23,
GRAND MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK, of the
DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
On MONDAY, June 25, first performance in New-York of
A NIGHT IN ROME,
by Julius Eichberg, the talented composer of the successful opera of the DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

14th-st., near 6th-av.
SATURDAY, June 23, at 8 o'clock.
ELLE EST FOLLE,
Comedy in two acts, with songs, by Melesville.
LUCIE DI LAMERMOOR.
Burlesque on Donizetti's opera of the same name.
LA FEMME DOIT SUIVRE SON MARI. Comedy.
Ticket office No. 678 Broadway. (H. Dardonvilles.)

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FARRAGUT TRIUMPHANT
IN
MOBILE BAY,
BY
WILLIAM PAGE,
AT
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Between 13th and 14th sts.
Admission 50 cents; Season tickets $1.
Tickets for sale at Mercantile Library, Astor-place, No. 59 Liberty-st., No. 72 West 34th-st., and the door.

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LOWE'S
AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE,
On Central Park.
PRICES OF ASCENSION,
FROM NOON UNTIL DARK:
GENTLEMEN, $3; LADIES, $2.
FORENOON AND AFTER DARK, TO VIEW
THE CITY BY GASLIGHT,
GENTLEMEN, $2; LADIES, $1.
The grounds, which afford both shade and shelter, can accommodate 10,000 visitors. Admission 25 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

FASHIONABLE MATINEE, SATURDAY, 2 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL.—MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open, on Sept. 4, a boarding-school for boys on the shore of Lake Mohegan, near Peekskill, N. Y. Parents who desire that their sons may enjoy the great advantages this school will afford, should make early application to C. D. MORRIS, No. 55 West 32d-st., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE, 78TH-ST., first brown-stone house west of 3d-av. French and English boarding and day school. Fall lessons begin Sept. 12, with a full corps of experienced professors and teachers.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-seventh semi-annual session will commence TUESDAY, May 1. For circulars apply to the principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

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NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—THOSE WHO expect to seek positions through the "Amer. School Institute," should make early application. Demand for good teachers for Autumn is brisk. Wanted, teachers in all departments. Several unusually good opportunities for Professors of Music, and several for military drill; also many for ladies who teach music and French.
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TEACHERS WANTED—FOR EVERY DEpartment or as educational correspondents throughout the country. Address all applications for teachers, schools or pupils, to the American Educational Union, No. 532 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady, a situation to instruct young children; would take care of them, or would travel with and attend a lady; would like to go to Europe. Call or address E. H., No. 49 East 28th-st.

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AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress ....Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager ....J. H. Selwyn.
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1866,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
OF
MRS. JOHN WOOD
in the new and interesting drama, adapted expressly for her by Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, from the latest and most celebrated novel of Charles Dickens, Esq., entitled
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,
produced with all the advantages of
NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC,
AND A POWERFUL CAST,
but which, notwithstanding the great favor with which it is nightly received, must
POSITIVELY BE WITHDRAWN
after the present week, in order that
MRS. JOHN WOOD
may have an opportunity of gratifying her many friends, and, in accordance with a universally expressed desire, by appearing in a few of her most favorite characters during her
LAST SIX PERFORMANCES,
commencing
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 25.
Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Seats secured three days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

SECOND WEEK OF THE
THIRD ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT
of the talented and popular
MR. DAN BRYANT,
in Irish Comedy.
THIS EVENING
The performance will commence with Mr. John Brougham's beautiful and interesting domestic drama of
THE IRISH EMIGRANT,
With Mr. DAN BRYANT in his wonderfully artistic characterization of TIM O'BRIEN.
To conclude with the great Bryant Specialty—the successful dramatization, by W. R. Floyd—of
HANDY ANDY.
Handy Andy ....Mr. DAN BRYANT
With the song of "Lanagan's Ball" and an Irish Jig.
Conah Rooney, (with song) ....Miss Rosa Cooke
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 25,
Will be produced,
THE COLLEEN BAWN,
With a cast of unusual excellence, including:
Mr. DAN BRYANT as ....Myles Na Coppaleen
Mr. W. R. Floyd as ....Danny Mann
(His first appearance in ten months.)
Mrs. Maria Wilkins as ....Mrs. Cregan
(Her first appearance here in two years.)
Mr. John Nunan as ....Mr. Corrigan
(His first appearance this season.)
Miss Rosa Cooke as ....Ely O'Conner, the Colleen Bawn.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS,

AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETORS ....JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS.
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
AFTERNOON AT 4½. EVENING AT 8.
TWO TWO TWO TWO
OF
THEO. THOMAS' HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS,
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS,
at the above-named beautiful and favorably-known resort.
A NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME FOR EACH CONCERT.
Visitors to the Afternoon Concert can remain for the Evening Concert
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
During unfavorable weather the Concert will be given in the large and elegant Hall connected with the establishment.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
SEASON TICKETS, TEN DOLLARS EACH.
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FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager ....G. L. Fox
MISS FANNY HERRING AS
THE FEMALE DETECTIVE,
Personating six different characters.
IRELAND AS IT IS.
Mr. G. L. Fox ....as ....Ragged Pat
Miss Fanny Herring ....as ....Judy O'Trot
THE GALA COMPANY IN THE ABOVE PIECES.

MISS BATEMAN.

A CARD TO MANAGERS.

Finding it essential to the completeness of my concerts during the forthcoming season, that I should proceed at once to Europe to secure first-class performers for the proper support of the superb artiste, Madame Parepa, I have placed the entire conduct of my daughter's business in the hands of that experienced dramatic manager, Mr. C. W. Tayleure, to whom all communications respecting MISS BATEMAN'S engagements for the ensuing year, will therefore be addressed by managers throughout the country.
H. L. BATEMAN.
HIGHLANDS, June 16, 1866.

MISS BATEMAN'S FAREWELL TOUR.

Miss Bateman will commence early in the Fall a farewell tour through the country, restricted to six or twelve performances in each of the principal cities. Managers wishing to negotiate will address the undersigned at Newton, Sussex County, New-Jersey.
JUNE 18, 1866.
C. W. TAYLEURE.

MUSICAL.

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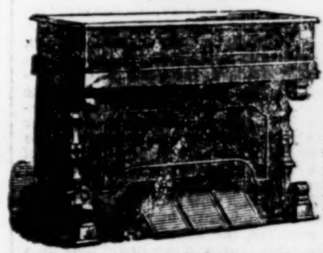

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PIANOFORTES

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STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.

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MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

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MUSICIANS FURNISHED FOR
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ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE.

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School or private instruction given.

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Second-hand Melodeons and Organs, of American and foreign manufacture, at low prices. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"GEN. SCOTT'S FUNERAL March," composed by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, author of "Lincoln's Funeral March," which has become immensely popular; "Sunlight," (Polka Brilliant;) "I'll Marry no Man if he Drinks," and "Don't Marry a Man if he Drinks," as sung by little Effie Parkhurst with great applause; "Looking Forward," and the "Patter of the Rain," all by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst. Price 30 cents each; four for $1, mailed. Pianist in attendance to try the above pieces.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher.
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

THE ARION PIANO-FORTE.—MANNER & CO., No. 187 Bowery, are now prepared to furnish at retail or to the trade, their various styles of grand, square and upright Arion piano-fortes, with their new scales and all recent improvements. These pianos are constructed of the best selected and thoroughly-seasoned material, and are warranted in every respect equal to the best manufactured. Pianos made to order, with any style of case desired. Old pianos taken in exchange and to rent. Manufactory and warerooms No. 187 Bowery, near Delancy-st.

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Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

BARGAINS—PIANO PURCHASERS ARE INvited to call at our FACTORY, No. 14 6th-st., near the Bowery, or at our warerooms in the Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS & SON, No. 14 6th-st.

NEW SCALE ROSEWOOD PIANOS— carved legs, iron frame, etc., $300 to $800; Melodeons, $70 to $300; second-hand Pianos, $75 to $200. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES.

Manufactory and Warerooms,
No 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Abominations in the Lower Bay—The Offal Contract Frauds—Report of the Sanitary Committee—Brooklyn School-Houses.

One of the consignees of the steamship *Peruvian* accompanied Dr. SWINBURNE to the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, and informed the Board that his office had been besieged daily, now more than a fortnight, by persons who had traveled hither—some of them from distances as remote as Wisconsin—to greet and care for their relatives and friends who are imprisoned in the pest-ships in the Lower Bay. He therefore earnestly entreated the Board to liberate the well persons among these prisoners, and let them go on their way. Dr. SWINBURNE reported that about two hundred of the *Peruvian's* passengers were transferred to the *Union* previous to the 1st inst., and that since that date no sickness whatever had been known among them. He had proposed to let them come up to the City to-day. The doctor related a curious circumstance showing that too much tender care may be taken of cholera patients. When the *Union* arrived, the Health Officers separated the Irishmen and Scandinavians, and put the Hibernians in a body on board the old *Portsmouth*, an old hulk which had neither bedding nor any other usual accommodation for the sick. This act was heralded as one of barbarity, and a howl was set up against the officers of Quarantine as inhuman wretches. It now turns out that these Irishmen who were thrust upon the bare decks of the *Portsmouth*, where there is nothing to prevent the free circulation of the sea-breeze, have to a man recovered; while the Scandinavians and Germans who were put aboard the *Illinois* and given surplus bedding and clothing, burrowed in their straw and filth, and exhibited a frightful bill of mortality. It is true that seven hundred were packed into an ill-ventilated vessel which is little better than a coffin; but it is also true that their beds of straw hold and disseminate the cholera infection, in spite of fumigation.

Dr. STONE inquired whether the Board cannot hire Government or other vessels, and thus make room for the human beings who are now huddled together like swine.

Dr. SWINBURNE replied that neither the Quarantine Commission nor the Commission of Emigration has a dollar wherewith to make the purchase.

PEST-HOUSES AT OUR WHARVES.

Dr. CRANE introduced a letter from Registrar HARRIS as follows, and annexed thereto a resolution, which was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent, providing for the appointment of the Sanitary Police proposed by the writer:

Dr. Crane:

DEAR SIR: As your attention has been called to the foul and unhealthy condition of ships and water-craft about the wharves and basins of Brooklyn and New-York, let me mention a few facts that are of momentous concern just now.

1. The foul ship and certain kinds of decaying cargo which now contaminate the atmosphere of particular localities by the water-sides of our cities are sources of special danger to the public health. The particular inquiries upon which this opinion is formed have been made voluntarily by certain physicians on the vessels themselves and by me at various times at Seamen's Retreat and other hospitals for seamen. The City Hospital receives almost its only cases of typhus and bad diarrhœal diseases from the ships, and at your Brooklyn hospital I am informed the same is true. This illustrates the danger of allowing such vessels to lie at the wharves unexamined by sanitary officers. And it must be remembered that the Health Officers cannot justly detain such vessels in Quarantine. That would only increase the evil.

2. The degree and kind of contamination of the atmosphere, which these foul ships and decaying cargoes cause along the water sides, greatly enhances the danger of creating an uncontrollable cholera pestilence in those regions. The present peril is imminent.

3. If consignees and officers of ships are simply visited and instructed respecting the importance of thorough purification of their vessels, and shown the means of doing such work perfectly, they will not fail generally to endeavor to carry out the wishes of the Board of Health.

4. If the ships departing from our port are always in a good sanitary condition, and provided with suitable sanitary advice and disinfectants, they will not be nearly as liable to have any cases of cholera on board as they now are, much more will they be unlikely to become the sources or causes of cholera infection to other places. Indeed, it is my opinion, founded upon a familiar knowledge of our shipping and marine hygiene, that an efficient waterside sanitary inspection, kept up for the ensuing three months, would be more effectual in preventing the spread of cholera from our port than all the quarantines that can be enforced, even if they excluded commerce. Upon this point I have no doubt, and would recall a note published by the Council of Hygiene on this subject last November.

Let there be an efficient waterside Sanitary Police. Two or three men of the right sort would cover the ground.

Truly yours, E. HARRIS.

President SCHULTZ favored the appointment of river-side inspectors, as he knew that there is seldom a vessel lying at our piers which has not one or two sick seamen in her forecastle. He thought that measures should be taken to compel the consignees to remedy the evil.

Dr. SWINBURNE—The fault is not with the consignees. The Government has for years exacted a *per capitum* tax from all sailors, and undertaken to provide proper hospital accommodations for them with this money. Now, what are the facts? Three-fifths of the vessels of the entire country enter this port, and pay this *per capitum* tax here; but instead of erecting superb hospitals here, the Government has scattered them all along the Southern coast, in places where they are not and never were needed, and to-day many of them are untenanted and for sale to the highest bidder; while at the great port of New-York the Government has not the shadow of a marine hospital, and is obliged to contract with the New-York Hospital Society, and the managers of other private hospitals for the treatment of patients whose money, to the amount of more than two millions of dollars, it has taken and flung away on the Southern coast. The Government promised the sailors a hospital on Sandy Hook; but it now refuses to give them an inch of land on that eminently fit peninsula.

After further remarks, the subject was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent, and the Board took up a letter from Staten Island, and other letters from citizens who reside along the shores of the bay, reciting the outrages which are committed by

THE OFFAL CONTRACTORS.

It appears that these contractors send sloop loads of carcasses and other offal down a mile or two below Fort Lafayette, and there pitch it overboard into the bay, whence at high tide it is washed ashore, and left to breed pestilence. On this subject President SCHULTZ addressed the Board, saying:

GENTLEMEN: By virtue of the position assigned me, I am made responsible for the execution of the contract entered into by the late City Inspector with Mr. THOMAS ANDREWS, for the term of ten years from May 1, 1865, for the removal of night-soil. The terms and conditions of this contract are so remarkable that I think the members of the Commission and the public should understand them. When so explained, the public will understand the reason for the great delay, as well as the extraordinary charges they have been compelled to pay for the work performed under this contract. The contract requires all the night-soil to be delivered at four docks in the City, and, in fact, it has been all delivered at three docks. This provision has necessitated the carting of this material so great a distance that the night scavengers have been compelled to charge on an average $4 50 per load, and even at this price they declare they are not fully remunerated. Within a few days an additional dock has been assigned at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, East River. This will obviate the necessity, heretofore existing, of carting from Harlem to Seventeenth-street, East River, or Twenty-eighth-street, North River. To show you the economy of this contract, it is only necessary to state that for the three months ending June 19 the Board of Health have issued permits and ordered removed 22,618 loads of night-soil at an average cost of $4 50 per load, making a total of $101,781. By a careful estimate, (the extra charge I made under this contract over a fair price under the old system,) it is shown that $1 50 is charged for each load for the extra distance, making for three months $33,928. If to this is added the compensation allowed under the contract for removal, the following estimate may fairly be made of the entire year, based on the work done for the past three months:

Estimated loads for the year, 60,000—at an extra cost of $1 50.......... $90,000
Contract price for removal to Lodi...$25,000
Less allowed by contractors for material.......... 4,000— 21,000
Total "swindle" under this contract.........$111,000

The tax nowhere appears in our tax levy, but is positively taken from the pockets of our citizens. So onerous have become the expenses for clearing sinks that it is estimated at 50 per cent. on the entire rent of real estate without sewer connections. Seven-tenths of the night-soil of our City now enter the rivers through the sewers. Why should we pay $111,000 per year to freight the remaining three-tenths to Lodi in New-Jersey? If Mr. DANIEL GALLAGHER, who appears to be the favored recipient, makes what we (the citizens) lose, he must have a very valuable contract. Is this great loss made up to us in any sanitary advantage of the present over any past system? This system requires the carts to pass long distances through public thoroughfares. It necessitates the occupation of a dock with night-soil boats both day and night. It requires the scavengers to employ one-third more carts and men. The day storage of the former and the night occupation of the latter are both undesirable. The value of real estate on the streets leading to these docks of departure has been materially affected, and unless relief can be obtained it is feared many of them will be abandoned as places of residence. These are only some of the considerations which induce me to think that a change should be effected. Unfortunately, I find these contracts made by the late City Inspector for a long term of years, compelling the City to convey all the night-soil to this man GALLAGHER by this man ANDREWS. But for this contract, the City at this hour would have been rid of all its accumulations of night-soil, and the citizens rid of the nuisance arising from its passage through our streets in warm weather; but now is presented a choice of evils which baffles our Sanitary Committee. To allow it to remain is dangerous; to remove it is offensive. To the end that we may come to a wise judgment and perform our duties in the premises, I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the counsel of this Board examine the validity of the "night-soil contract" purporting to exist between THOMAS ANDREWS and the late City Inspector, and if, in his opinion, for any reason the same is invalid, that he report the best method of setting aside the same.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Dr. STONE reported as follows: Two papers have been referred to the Committee—one by Dr. HARRIS, in relation to the treatment of cholera, by active measures from its commencement, and thus destroying it as it arises by disinfection; another has been received from the Sanitary Superintendent, relating to the action to be pursued by the officers of the Board in relation to cholera and the use of disinfectants. The Doctor also asks if the Board will compensate poor persons for property destroyed in cholera cases, and recommends that they shall do so, lest poor people may secrete their soiled clothing, and so propagate the disease. The Sanitary Committee announce to the Board that rooms have been preserved for the storage of disinfectants, and means for their transportation have been secured for their transit at any hour by day or night. They further recommend that Dr. HARRIS' bill for disinfectants or for physicians employed by him in Cherry-street be paid; that Dr. DALTON be held responsible for the supervision of every case of cholera reported in New-York, and Dr. CONKLING in Brooklyn, and that he direct the houses of such patients to be thoroughly disinfected without delay, and their clothing or articles used disinfected or else destroyed, and that an inventory of the latter be taken, and the fact reported to the Board. These gentlemen are also directed to instruct inspectors to hold themselves in readiness, night or day, to attend every case of cholera, and the latter are to obey their orders implicitly. To enable the Superintendent and Assistant to act with promptness, the Committee recommend four Inspectors to be selected by the former and two by the latter, who are to be in attendance at headquarters at night and on Sundays, in addition to their other duties. These are to relieve each other alternately, two at night in New-York and one in Brooklyn. Salaries to be $150 per month, including the present month.

The report was adopted without dissent.

BROOKLYN SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Secretary CLARK read the following, and, on motion of Dr. PARKER, it was referred to the Brooklyn Board of Education:

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT, }
M. B. H., CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, June 20, 1866. }

To the Metropolitan Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN: I have investigated the statements made by Inspector ALLEN respecting the imperfect ventilation in the Primary Departments of the Public Schools Nos. 1 and 5, and find them fully sustained by the facts. The original building known as No. 1 is located on the corner of Adams and Concord streets. It was intended for a two-story school-house. Subsequently a three-story building was put up across the eastern end. At this time the basement of the original building was fitted up for school purposes, and the entire basement floor is now crowded as detailed in Dr. ALLEN'S report. Each child has an average of fifty-two cubic feet of air, and in four of the rooms there are but thirty-two cubic feet to each. The ceilings are but 8¼ feet in height, and three feet are below the level of the ground. In two of the rooms, which are 19 feet square, there are in each frequently crowded 100 children, and in cloudy days the light is hardly sufficient to allow the children to read. Within a very short time after the assembling of the pupils the air becomes impure, and pupils and teachers are soon inhaling an atmosphere feted, sickening, and most detrimental to their health. As the same conditions have existed for years, and been recognized and not remedied by the school authorities, I respectfully recommend that an order be issued by your Board that rooms Nos. 1 and 2 be closed at once, and that not more than 200 pupils be permitted to be in attendance at any time in the remaining rooms of the department. This will give to each child 100 cubic feet of air. The building occupied by Public School No. 5 is situated on the corner of Gold street and Myrtle-avenue. It is three stories in height. The lower floor is used for the Primary Department, and is crowded to excess. The average attendance is 431, giving to each child about 60 cubic feet of air. On the 18th instant, 174 pupils were present in the front room, while there were but 96 seats. The 74 were seated in the aisles, on the platform, or standing around the doors. Each one of these children had less than 42 cubic feet of very impure air to breathe. Of course existence would be impossible if this air was not often changed, which can be done only by lowering the windows. I suggest that the only remedy is to limit the number of pupils, and recommend that at no time shall a greater number than 280 be permitted to be in attendance in the entire department.

Very respectfully,
J. T. CONKLING, A. S. S. M. B. H.

DISMISSAL OF AN INSPECTOR.

The following letter having been read to the Board, the officer therein mentioned was, on motion of Dr. STONE, summarily dismissed:

Jackson S. Schultz, Esq., President of the Metropolitan Board of Health:

SIR: I have the honor to report that Assistant-Inspector — —, after having received a telegraphic order from this office on Saturday night last, to investigate any case of supposed cholera reported to him by any Police officer from the Precinct, or near which he lives, was called upon by a Police officer from the Precinct immediately adjoining that in which he resides, about 4 o'clock A. M. of the next day, (Sunday,) and asked to see a destitute woman, supposed to be attacked by cholera; Dr. — declined to do so, saying that the place where the woman lay was out of his district. Being summoned the following day to explain his action, he stated that he was very tired at the time the officer called; that it was raining; that the woman was three miles from his house; that it was out of his district, and that he did not understand it to be his duty to go.

In my opinion the explanation is unsatisfactory, and — —'s action shows that he is not sufficiently reliable to be intrusted with the duties of the office he holds under this Board.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. B. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent.

Letters were read, testifying that the experiment of disinfecting by steam at Seguine's Point, on Thursday, had proved beyond the possibility of doubt the value of steam as a disinfectant.

President SCHULTZ informed the Board that he had leased a house at No. 308 Mott-street, and stored therein a hundred barrels of chloride of lime, and that a horse and carriage are to be constantly in readiness there to move with a physician and disinfectants to any part of the City, on notification by Police telegraph, at any time of night or day.

An extra clerk was added to Capt. BOWEN G. LORD'S force, at a salary of $1,200.

NOTICE TO SEXTONS AND OTHERS.
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, }
NO. 301 MOTT-STREET, }
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866. }

Notice is hereby given that no funeral train or remains of the dead will be allowed to be brought into any of the streets or public grounds of the City of New-York without a burial permit, previously obtained.

Sextons and the friends of deceased persons are requested to obtain the proper medical certificate of the cause of death, and to apply for the burial permit as soon as practicable after the death. A card, giving specific instructions for the disinfection and care of the remains and apartments in which they are laid, will be given at the desk of the Burial Permit Clerk.

This regulations will, in all particulars, be enforced also in the city of Brooklyn. The burial permit and any special instructions that are required in that city will be obtained of Dr. STILES, the Deputy Registrar of Records.

The Metropolitan Board of Health desires that the same care which is exercised in these matters in the two should also be exercised in all the towns and villages of the Metropolitan Sanitary District.

Sextons, undertakers and physicians throughout the Metropolitan District are particularly desired by the Board of Health to give immediate information upon any subject that directly relates to the public health.

The Board then adjourned to next Friday afternoon.

COMMENCEMENTS.

The Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, Ferris Female Institute, Gardner Institute and Charlier Institute.

The Commencement exercises of the twenty-third academic year of the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute were celebrated yesterday at Wallack's Theatre. The attendance of the parents and friends of the students was quite large, filling the theatre. Very many of the ladies were armed with choice bouquets, filling the place with fragrance and stirring up the longings of the anxious students.

The Principal of the Institute, GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., presided, and beside him on the stage were seated Admiral FARRAGUT, Prof. BARNARD, Rev. F. J. LUNDY, D. C. L. of the University of Oxford, England, is the Professor of the Latin and Greek languages, philology, &c., Rev. F. C. EWEN, Hon. F. A. CONKLING, the professors of the different classes, and other gentlemen interested in the Institute and its pupils.

The orchestra was occupied by DODWORTH'S band, whose performances during the intervals between the exercises were warmly appreciated.

Prayer having been said by Rev. Mr. EWEN, the salutatory address was delivered by Master DANIEL E. DELEVAN, followed by others, by Masters JOHN C. THOMSON and L. F. HARRIS, all of the Judior Department. The exercises of the Senior Department were next in order, and consisted in the delivery of the following orations:

"The Salutatory Oration," S. C. Medbery; oration, "Rome not Built in a day," S. W. Freund; oration, "Loyalty," F. A. Valentine; oration, "Home," P. L. Dyrsen; oration, "Definiteness of Aim," Percy Jenkins; oration, "True Greatness," John O. Hathaway; oration, "Influence of Lyric Poetry," I. P. Oberndorfer; oration, "Dignity of Labor," R. M. Hopkins; oration, "Extravagance," O. C. Hoffman; oration, "Genius," Harney T. Powers.

These, without exception, were of marked ability, several of them deserving more than ordinary commendation, not only for the matter and construction, but also for the graceful cultivated delivery of the youthful orators.

At the conclusion of each oration, bouquets flew liberally from fair hands in the parquet to the feet of the young aspirants on the stage, whose blushes rivaled the roses of the bouquets.

The undergraduates of the senior department next received their testimonials from the principal, who briefly addressed them. Following are the names of the successful competitors:

Charles C. Beard, first honor in Latin and Greek; A. R. Conkling, first honor in Mathematics; A. R. Conkling, first honor in French; A. R. Conkling, first honor in English composition; to William H. Sage, first honor in Elocution, second in Latin and Greek, and third in Mathematics; to Gardner A. Sage, second honor in Mathematics; to S. Rosenthal, first honor in German, third honor in Latin and Greek, and best kept Merit Journal; to B. W. Traitel, first honor in Analysis of English Words, and second honor in German and excellent scholarship generally; to William H. Mitchell, first honor in Painting and second in Elocution; to William L. Murphy, first honor in Drawing; to George F. Newcombe, the prize for best penmanship; to Richard C. Sage, first honor for best attendance; to Stephen Philbin, Jr., first honor for superior deportment; to John C. Thompson, for general progress in study.

Master EDWARD P. MITCHELL then delivered the valedictory oration, which, beyond question, was the oration of the day, evincing not only talent, but that careful study and training so highly creditable to the student and the Institution, and characteristic of the exercises throughout.

The graduating class of 1866 was then called forward, and consisted of the following young gentlemen: S. C. Medbury, (Salutatorian,) Paul L. Dyrsen, S. W. Freund, John O. Hathaway, O. C. Hoffman, Randolph M. Hopkins, Percy Jenkins, I. P. Oberndorfer, Harney T. Powell, F. A. Valentine, Edward P. Mitchell, (Valedictorian,) who, prior to the receiving of their diplomas, were addressed eloquently by Hon. F. A. CONKLING, who spoke kind words of encouragement and advice to the young gentlemen who are about to pass out into the rivalries and labors of everyday life.

Prof. CLARKE then spoke feelingly a few parting words to his pupils, (the graduates,) expressive of the pleasure his task had always been to him in the education of those whose successful labors did themselves and him such honor. He trusted, nay, he believed, that when he met them beyond the boundary wall which separated the study from the noisy world without, he would greet in the men the completed work of which the successful labors under his roof were the promise. He then distributed the diplomas amid the applause of the audience.

The exercises concluded with a comic drama, entitled the "Plot of Potzentauzerd," in which the following young gentlemen were the *dramatis personæ*:

Grindstone, (a miller, very unmelodramatic, and by no means "A jolly miller,") W. H. Mitchell; Sacks, (his man, a benevolent-minded hunchback,) J. C. Tappin; Max, (a young Sergeant,) W. O. Lamson; Bernard, (a young farmer,) W. H. Sage; Louis, (a lawyer's clerk,) Chas. E. Allaire, Jr.; Fritz, (a young peasant,) F. W. Mead; the Chevalier d'Espion, (a man of mystery,) H. C. Crane; Officer, T. E. Tomlinson; two Guards, R. C. Sage, J. G. Creighton.

This was gone through quite successfully, and was provocative of much merriment, closing a commencement which was not only a pleasing entertainment, but an exhibition in every respect creditable to the principal of Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, his assistant professors, and their pupils.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The parlors of the Ferris Female Institute, No. 135 Madison-avenue, were crowded yesterday afternoon with ladies and gentlemen interested in the closing exercises of the academic term of 1866. Chancellor FERRIS presided. Among those present were Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., Rev. Mr. HITCHCOCK, Rev. Mr. DE MORA, Rev. Mr. FARLAND, and Rev. Mr. HOOPER.

The exercises opened with singing by the class under the direction of Prof. MULLER. Prayer was said by the President of the Institute, Rev. Dr. HARRIS, followed by the chant, "Gloria in excelsis Deo." The reports of the Committees on English Composition of the Academic and Collegiate Departments, on Needlework and French, on drawing, on Mathematics, and Penmanship, were then read, resulting in the following disposition of prizes:

Class in Mathematics.—Medal—Miss Mary A. B. Robins. Honorable mention—Misses Lathrop, Parks and Dolan.

French Class.—Equal prizes—Misses Rodgers, Ferris, Baxter, Starkweather and Lathrop.

English Composition.—First prize—Miss Anna Ferris, in the Academic Department. First prize—Miss Adelaide Dolan, in the Collegiate Department. Honorable mention—Misses Redmond, Bruce and Robins.

Penmanship.—Misses Buchan, Bagley, Bruce, Dolan and Borland.

Painting and Drawing.—Misses Janey Lathrop and Anna B. Hall.

The exercises closed with the benediction.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

The Commencement exercises of this popular school for young ladies were held at the Institute, No. 24 West Thirty-second-street, on Thursday evening, and were attended by a large and fashionable audience, who filled the room to repletion. The exercises took place in the commodious parlors of the Institute, which were profusely and tastefully dressed with evergreens and flowers, and were of an exceedingly interesting and profitable character. Dr. GARDNER, the Principal, presided, and Rev. ABSALOM PETERS, D. D., offered the opening prayer. After the singing of a solo entitled "The Wanderer," which was modestly and artistically rendered by Miss EMMA LOCKWOOD, the following named compositions of the graduating class were read by Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D.: "The Mission of Sleep," by Miss ANNIE KENDALL; "Shifting Sands," by Miss BELLE PRICE; "The Valedictory," by Miss CLARA S. WHITFIELD, all of which were pronounced productions of more than ordinary merit. The address to the graduates was then delivered by Rev. R. R. BOOTH, D. D., after which the diplomas and floral gifts were presented with appropriate remarks to the following young ladies, members of the graduating class, by Dr. GARDNER: Misses E. CODDINGTON, L. HARMON, A. KENDALL, BELLE PRICE, E. MINER, and C. S. WHITFIELD. The exercises, which were interspersed at proper intervals with vocal and instrumental music of various kinds, were closed by Rev. J. J. OWEN, D. D., who pronounced the benediction. Then followed the usual social reception of their friends by the principals and members of the Institute, which was made attractive by the youthful beauty, mirth and music peculiar to such an occasion.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

The Charlier French Institute Commencement was held last evening, at the rooms of the Institute, Nos. 48 and 50 East Twenty-fourth-street. The attendance was large, and the exercises entertaining and indicative of the successful studies of the pupils. Many distinguished gentlemen were present, Prof. ELIE CHARLIER presiding. The exercises, which did not begin till 8 o'clock, continued till a late hour, when the prizes were distributed to the successful competitors.

WASHINGTON MARKET.

The Market Tradesmen will Defy the Board of Health.

Yesterday morning between thirty and forty of the five hundred opulent merchants who hold stalls in and around Washington Market met at No. 100 Vesey-street to take action concerning the order of the Metropolitan Board of Health, requiring them individually to take out license to continue their business. Mr. R. J. CORNELL, on being called to the chair, said: You are all aware that the stand-keepers of Washington Market have received verbal notice to take out permits from the Board of Health to enable them to continue their business. This verbal notification is not right according to law. My individual opinion is that the Board of Health have no power to enforce the order. The object they have in view is to close up Washington Market altogether; and they hope by giving you permits to bring you within the pale of their power. They can easily revoke these permits once they have effected their purpose. Then the market might be virtually closed. I don't know as a fact that they would adopt such a course, but we can very strongly presume that they would declare it to be a nuisance. It is within your recollection that they attempted to do this some time since, but failed; now they want you to aid them in accomplishing its abolishment. Mr. THORNE has had an interview with Judge ALLEN on the subject, and he will enlighten you.

Mr. THORNE—I have been speaking to the Superintendent of Markets and the Comptroller, and they both advise the keepers of stands to have nothing to do with the Health Board. The Comptroller authorized me to say that the men taking permits from the Board of Health would be liable to have the permits revoked, which they hold from the City. The Superintendent says that there is now an issue between the City and the Board of Health, and he adds that we ought to stand firmly by the former. I also went over to the Mayor, and he also advised me not to have anything to do with the Health Board. If we do not comply with the order made I should like to know whether a policeman could come and make prisoners for disobeying it. A good deal of money has been raised among the men to defend themselves against the order, and I should like to see every one in the market joining together to support the common cause.

Mr. CORNELL—This ordinance of the Health Board is to be enforced, as they say, on the 1st September, 1866. This matter cannot be settled in a moment, and it is now for you to take time by the forelock and say whether you will take their permits, or fight the Board in the Courts. How much money is there in the treasury, Mr. LASSIE?

Mr. LASSIE—You must understand that this is purely a meeting of the marketmen, and there are a good many of them who do not belong to the Association, so that if the Association is to defend marketmen's rights it would be better to give it all the credit.

Mr. G. W. PLUNKETT—The old permits we used to get only cost from 25 to 30 cents, and I think it would be better to get them out again.

Mr. CORNELL—By action of the State Legislature the Comptroller is vested with full power over the markets, and I think that men who are in possession of licenses from the United States Government cannot be interfered with. If necessary, I would be in favor of taking this matter into the United States Court, to be decided there. I cannot see how the Board of Health can override the authority of the United States.

On motion of Mr. THORNE, the meeting adjourned to Tuesday morning next.

CHOLERA.

Death in Mulberry Street—Latest from Quarantine—Academy of Medicine.

Mrs. SIMPSON, of Mulberry-street, widow of GEORGE H. SIMPSON, who died of cholera on Tuesday, was taken down on Thursday afternoon, and died at about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The body was buried yesterday afternoon, and the house was thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. There is dispute among the physicians, as, indeed, there has been in nearly every case recently—some saying that the woman died of cholera, others that she perished of exhaustion.

The body of the colored woman, ANN CROSBY, who died in Church-street on Tuesday night, was interred yesterday. Dr. HARRIS granted a burial permit as soon as application was made at his office, and Mr. KELLOGG, Superintendent of the Out-door Poor, says that the permit was not received at his office until late on Thursday night. So, through somebody's criminal neglect, a cholera corpse was permitted to lie in a tenement house nearly a day and a half after it should have been under ground.

Mrs. MALONE, who was reported sick of cholera at No. 104 East Broadway on Thursday, was recovering yesterday.

Inspector NEWMAN reported to the Williamsburgh Police, yesterday, that Mrs. MARIETTA MARSHALL, of No. 306 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., was attacked by cholera on Wednesday morning, and that she was convalescent on Thursday evening.

The latest report from the cholera ship is as follows:

HOSPITAL SHIP FALCON, }
Friday, June 22, 1866. }

Cyrus Curtiss, President Quarantine Commission:

ANDREW JOHNSON, a bargeman of the hospital ship, died to-day. The number of patients now remaining is fifty. They are all convalescent, with perhaps two or three exceptions. Respectfully yours,

D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

The Academy of Medicine having devoted half its session the present year to practical discussions upon the chief questions relating to the means of sanitary protection against cholera, and having prepared special "reports upon house-to-house visitation, and the medical care of cholera," "the principles and means of disinfection," "ventilation," and "the principles and methods of Sanitary Police regulations, including quarantine," unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions at its stated meeting, June 20, 1866:

Whereas, The New-York Academy of Medicine has endeavored to promote among its own members, and throughout the medical profession, a spirit of exact and practical inquiry into the preventive and remedial treatment of epidemic cholera; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Academy hereby expresses its confidence in the utility of general and specific hygienic measures as the best means of protection against the pestilential prevalence of cholera in any locality where it makes its appearance; and that the most thorough scavenging, cleansing and disinfection are absolutely necessary means of averting this pestilence in the cities and populous towns of our country at the present time.

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Academy the medical profession throughout this country should, for all practical purposes, act and advise in accordance with the hypothesis, (or the fact,) that the cholera diarrhœa and "rice-water discharges" of cholera patients, are capable, in connection with well-known localizing conditions, of propagating the cholera poison; and that rigidly-enforced precautions should be taken in every case of cholera to permanently disinfect or destroy those ejected fluids by means of active chemical agents; also, that with the same object in view, the strictest cleanliness of person and premises should be enforced upon all who have charge of the sick; also, that all privies, water closets and cesspools should be kept thoroughly under the control of disinfectants.

Resolved, That we regard the nature and causes of cholera infection, so far as the sick or their discharges can propagate it, as being so susceptible of control that there should be no fear or hesitancy in the personal care of the sick and all that pertains to them.

Resolved, That immediate and thorough cleansing and disinfection of all persons, clothing and things that have been exposed to the discharges or persons of the sick with cholera constitutes the chief end and object of any rational quarantine or extend sanitary police regulation against cholera.

Resolved, That, for the purposes here mentioned, an external sanitary police is desirable in all great maritime and river towns, but that such sanitary regulations need not seriously embarrass commercial intercourse and the interests of trade.

Resolved, That the main source of protection against epidemic cholera at the present time is to be found in the vigilant and effective operation of sanitary measures, municipal, domestic and personal.

Resolved, That the New-York Academy of Medicine cordially invites the physicians of every city and village throughout our country to urge the immediate adoption of adequate measures of sanitary protection against the introduction and ravages of cholera, and that to this end we pledge our brethren and the public the hearty and continued coöperation of this Academy.

The above resolutions were presented by the Committee on Hygiene and Public Health of the Academy, and were unanimously adopted.

June 20, 1866.

JAMES ANDERSON, M. D., President.
W. M. CHAMBERLAIN, Recording Secretary.

MARY COLES was suddenly taken ill last evening at the Home for the Friendless in Twenty-ninth-street, and the symptoms were thought to be those of cholera. Drs. RANNEY and MCLANE were summoned, when they ordered the patient to be removed to Bellevue Hospital.

At 8:30 o'clock last evening the Twenty-ninth Police reported a case of supposed cholera at No. 67 West Twenty-eighth-street, but the telegram omitted any further particulars.

CHOLERA REPORT.

HOSPITAL SHIP FALCON, June 25, 1866.

Of the fifty patients now in the hospital, all are convalescent with a very few exceptions.

ANDREW JOHNSON, a native of Russia, aged 35, a bargeman on board the *Falcon*, died June 22.

Cholera at Elizabeth.

A correspondent writes from Elizabeth, under date of June 22, as follows:

I have a good report to make you to-night of the cholera in this city and vicinity.

The disease seems to have spent itself, and under the *regime* of a strict quarantine around the spot where all the cases have been, and a liberal use of disinfectant powder, no new cases have appeared. The woman BRADLEY, mentioned in your issue of to-day as being sick, died last night. A son of Mrs. BRADLEY, 11 years old, has also died, making in all six cases. The bodies have been interred and every precaution necessary has been taken to prevent further contagion. Our Board of Health, under the direction of Major GRIER and special Health Commissioner JAS. S. GREEN, M. D., have worked wonders. Every ward has been inspected and all foul matter disinfected. As could only be expected, rumors of all kinds have been afloat as to the disease spreading. Absurd stories of the cholera being in the heart of the city and about the station, have been circulated, but, from conversations with the medical authorities, I can state with confidence that no such cases have ever happened.

Dutch Lane, in the outskirts of the city, is the only spot where any have been stricken. The police guard this place day and night; all egress or ingress being forbidden. Elizabeth never showed a cleaner bill of health, and but for the dirty habits of the BRADLEY family, it is almost certain this pretty spot would have been exempt from the cholera. With their present energetic board of health the citizens of Elizabeth need not fear for the health of their city. I trust to have no further occasion to write you from here on cholera matters.

MEETING OF ITALIAN RESIDENTS.

Italy to be Sustained by Her Sons in America—Patriotic Speeches—Resolutions Adopted.

A large number of Italians assembled at Germania Hall, in the Bowery, last evening, for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with their native land, and taking such action as should seem best to assist her in her struggle for liberty now impending. The following-named gentlemen were chosen officers of the meeting: President, Signor B. MAXIMILIANI; Vice Presidents, Signors G. SECCHI DI CASALI, CESANE ORSINI, P. PIATTI, R. PRATI; Secretary, Signor ACHILLES MAGNI.

Signor MAXIMILIANI expressed his satisfaction at seeing so many friends of Italy assembled to express their patriotic sentiments and to aid in raising volunteers to send to the seat of war, to battle for the liberties of all Italy, and to express their horror at the occupation of our country. Though separated by a wide ocean from the land of our birth, we can yet express for her our love, and send to her our strength. The cause is holy. Every honest man should strike for it. The President expressed the hope that every Italian present or in this country would do all in his power to aid his native land.

Signor MAGNI very eloquently set forth the objects for which the meeting was called, creating frequent bursts of enthusiasm from his audience by his patriotic appeals. He introduced a series of resolutions, one of the propositions contained in them eliciting considerable animated discussion. The resolution provided for the raising of a fund with which to equip volunteers to go to Italy to fight for her liberties. During the discussion it was said that it would be altogether too expensive to send troops to Italy, and it was suggested that the money raised would be more serviceable if sent to the families of the volunteers who enlisted at home. The original proposition, however, prevailed by an almost unanimous vote. It is said that thousands of patriotic young Italians in this country are eager to take the field. The resolutions, as adopted, are as follows:

Resolved, That the Italians of New-York, in General Assembly, render a tribute of praise and admiration to their fellow-citizens of Italy for all that has been done to promote the independence of the common country.

Resolved, That they make an appeal to their brethren of New-York and America to subscribe funds for sending volunteers to Italy.

Resolved, That the Committee to be appointed to-night shall be a permanent one during the war of independence.

Resolved, That they avail themselves of this opportunity to express their gratitude to the American Government, under the Presidency of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, for having first acknowledged the present Government of Italy, at the same time expressing their thanks to the American Press and to the American nation at large for the sympathy always shown to the cause of Italy.

Resolved, That the invitation of the meeting is extended to the friends and well-wishers of the unity and independence of Italy.

At this stage of the proceedings Signor ANTONIO MEUCCI, of Staten Island, the old friend of GARIBALDI, with whom that distinguished patriot lived for some time at his home on Staten Island, entered the room. The President, Signor MAXIMILIANI, immediately rose and said: "For the nobility of sentiments expressed by Signor ANTONIO MEUCCI, for the great friendship with which he had been attached to Gen. GARIBALDI, the hero of Italy, and for his political experience and profound faith, I propose that he shall occupy my seat, which I believe will be pleasing to every one present, and I believe no one can occupy it better than himself. This proposition was hailed with loud applause, during which the venerable patriot was conducted to the chair, where he bowed his acknowledgments amid continued cheering.

Prof. R. PRATI, formerly Captain of Gen d'armes of Italy, then spoke as follows: For the first time that I have the honor to address a few words to the Italian residents of this City, be it permitted to me to manifest my sentiments in reference to the grave contingency in which is found our beloved country. Upon the altar of our country private griefs and party dissensions renewed the oath of LEGNANA—"*Bando allo straniero*"—("Banishment to the stranger.") We became real Italians, determined to see, in the end, realized the aspirations of the past, and receive the fruits of the blood of our martyrs. Under the yoke of the Austrians or the guillotine of the despots, they lost the life of the Italian unity. We gather this evening to give expression to our sympathy for the Italian cause, and procure also the necessary means to assist those who are prepared to return to their country and strike for our holy cause. It is our duty to contribute to such a sublime idea with all our physical and spiritual strength. If the enthusiasm of the youth of Italy is immense to fight beneath the banners of VICTOR EMMANUEL and GARRIBALDI, it is no less our duty to contemplate the difficulties which surround them, and with prompt and spontaneous action render them our assistance; not only our youth, but old age and women must obey the sacred call. Austria, although falling in her tyranny, is well defended by her large army and her fortresses. Italy has to face a potent enemy, shrewd and desperate. The contest between despotism and liberty will be sanguinary and decisive. The latter being the victor, humanity can walk with an upright and bold front; if the former, they will implant once more upon our sunny soil the guillotine and the inquisition. United we must be successful; otherwise we leave a tearful legacy to our children. Despotism has ruled us long, and now is the time to throw around her the winding sheet. We shall win, brothers, because progress paves the way among the nations of the earth; because liberty, unchained, embraces the people. Our brothers, who are already upon the Mincio, will appreciate the interest taken in their struggles by us who have been educated in freedom. Our efforts will be crowned with success, and our beautiful tricolor will wave, feared and respected, upon the seas, and upon the land which gave birth to a RAPHAEL and a MICHAEL ANGELO, and which inspired TITIAN to produce his melodious music. Italy will become once more the cradle of arts and sciences, and Rome the metropolis of the world.

This speech was rapturously applauded by the audience, who were raised to a high pitch of enthusiasm by the eloquence of the speaker.

Several persons were appointed a Committee to receive funds; but as the Committee is to be added to at another meeting, we forbear printing the names until the list is complete. Several thousand dollars have already been subscribed to the Italian fund.

The Excise Law at Staten Island.

On Thursday the Fifty-first Precinct Police at Staten Island, acting under orders from Capt. HOLBROOK, arrested ROBERT SHWARTZ, ADAM SCLAMP, SAMUEL L. LEWIS, EZEKIEL TABORINI and FRANCIS SWINTON for selling liquor without license, and they were discharged from custody by Justice WHITLEY on the ground that the Excise Board had no jurisdiction. PETER ADAMS, HENRY NEWPORT and BENJAMIN BROWN, were arrested on similar charges, but they were discharged by Justice GARRETT. DOMINICK REAGAN was also discharged, and ADOLPH SCHNEIDER was held for examination by Justice TREMAIN. Yesterday several arrests were also made with a like result.

THE TURF.

The Hoboken Race Meeting—Fourth Day.

The managers of the Hoboken race meeting have just cause to congratulate themselves alike on the magnificent weather with which they have been favored, and the brilliant and unqualified success which has attended their meeting just terminated. The attendance was unprecedentedly large, showing the deep hold which the legitimate sports of the turf have taken upon the affections of the community. The ladies' stand was crowded with a galaxy of beauty and fashion, while the immense assemblage of vehicles that filled the inclosure after the first race, (the steeple chase was over,) was greater than on any preceding meeting. The high honor of carrying the meeting to so successful an issue, is due to Col. MCDANIELS, the experienced lessee of the Course; to Mr. HARVEY LYONS, the energetic Secretary of the Association, and to Mr. JOHN FRANCIS, the Superintendent of the Course: their united efforts have been attended by the most brilliant success.

The first event was the steeple chase, for which eight horses were entered, but only four started, viz.: DENIS REEDY'S b. h. *Zigzag*, W. SMITH'S ch. m. *Nannie Craddock*, P. WOOD'S br. h. *General Williams*, and owner's br. m. *Lady Wolf*. *Zigzag* was the favorite against the field, $100 to $50 being laid on his winning. They got a good start, *Zigzag* and *General Williams* taking the first hurdle together, *Nannie Craddock* second, and *Lady Wolf* last. Before reaching the entrance into the inclosure, *General Williams* rushed in front and took a strong lead, jumping the second leap in the field—a post and rails—three lengths before the favorite, with *Nannie Craddock* being third, some three lengths behind. At the third leap, also a post and rails, the *General* was six lengths before *Zigzag*, all the lot taking it in fine style, but spread-eagled in their order already. The next leap, a dry ditch, was taken by *Nannie Craddock* parallel with the *General*, *Zigzag* fully six lengths behind. The three next leaps were post and rail fences, *Nannie Craddock* and *Williams* still clearing them head and head together, and *Lady Wolf* falling and throwing her rider at the last. The water jump in front of the grand stand was next, and the mare took it first, followed by *Williams*, with *Zigzag* last. *Nannie* held a commanding lead over the next four leaps, but at the post and rail fence in the inclosure she fell, throwing her rider so heavily that he remained motionless for some time, the mare, who was unhurt, quietly eating the grass near the spot. *General Williams* following in her wake, nearly came down upon the prostrate rider. *Zigzag* gave both a wide berth, and made play for *General Williams*, the race being now left to the two. The *General* kept increasing his lead all the way round, taking his jumps beautifully, and as they left the inclosure and came upon the track for the last time round, he was fully fifty lengths before *Zigzag*. The interest now became intense, as it was thought the superior speed of *Zigzag* would tell upon the flat, but the lead that the *General* had got was too great, and although *Zigzag* gained rapidly upon the homestretch, overhauling the horse at every stride, he could not quite reach the *General*, who won cleverly by a length and a half. Time—6:23.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Steeple Chase, $100, for all ages, about three miles.
P. Smith entered br. h. General Williams, 155 pounds.......... 1
D. Reedy entered b. h. Zigzag, 160 pounds.......... 2
W. Smith entered ch. m. Nannie Craddock, 160 pounds.......... fell
Owner named br. m. Lady Wolf.......... fell
Time, 6:23.

The second race was a dash of two miles, for a purse of $400, and out of the nine entries, two only, Col. MCDANIELS' b. c. *Ripley*, and Col. BUSH'S b. f. *Satinstone*, started. The former was the favorite at $100 to $30, but after one of the most magnificent races ever witnessed, each alternately leading, *Satinstone* won, by at least two lengths, in 3:42¼. This was one of many splendid contests afforded during the meeting.

SECOND RACE.—Purse of $400, for three-year olds, dash of two miles.
Col. P. C. Bush entered b. f. Satinstone.......... 1
Col. McDaniels entered b. c. Ripley.......... 2
Time, 3:42¼.

The third and last race was the Press stake, a post stake purse of $700 for all ages, to carry 100 pounds (except three-year olds, which carry their appropriate weights.) Five horses were entered—*Climax*, (who had won the two-mile heat race two days before,) *Oakland*, *Thunder*, *Aldebaran*, and *Leatherlungs*. *Climax* was backed almost at even against the field, *Leatherlungs*, *Oakland* and *Thunder* being also fancied and backed in the pool sales. In the first heat *Climax* made the running throughout, *Oakland* on the last quarter mile contesting the race every foot of the distance. *Thunder* was a good third, and *Leatherlungs* distanced. Time, 5:32¾, the first mile being run in 1:46, and the second in 3:38.

In the second heat *Climax* again cut out the work, *Oakland* laying close at his quarters, and the race seemed left to these two, who contested gamely together for the lead for the first two miles and a half, when on the last quarter *Aldebaran*, bearing the popular canary colors of Mr. WATSON, was seen to rush to the front, challenged and cut down both *Climax* and *Oakland*, and won with great ease by eight lengths—*Oakland* second and *Thunder* third, *Climax* being pulled up when the chance of the heat was gone. Time, 5:45. *Aldebaran* was now backed against the field, and making the pace good from the start, he stalled off cleverly *Climax's* desperate rush on the last quarter, and won cleverly by three lengths. Time 5:55½.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Press Stake $700, for all ages; three-mile heats.
Mr. J. S. Watson entered ch. g. Aldebaran......3 1 1
Messrs. Bowie & Hall entered br. g. Climax.......1 4 2
Col. McDaniels entered b. h. Oakland..........2 2 3
Col. Bush entered gr. h. Thunder..........4 3 4
Dr. J. W. Weldon entered b. h. Leatherlungs....dis.
Time—5:32¾, 5:45, 5:55½.

Base Ball.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK VS. CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.

A match game of base ball was played at Jersey City, on the grounds of the Orion Club, yesterday afternoon, between selected nines of the Ninth National and the Central National Banks of this City, which resulted in favor of the Ninth National Bank, by a score of 40 to 12, at the end of the fifth innings. The following is the score:

NINTH NATIONAL.	Outs.	Runs.	CENTRAL NATIONAL.	Outs.	Runs.
Handy, c.	4	3	Young, p.	3	0
Winnie, r. f.	3	4	Allen, 1st b.	1	2
Stout, s. s.	1	5	Foote, c.	2	1
Hill, 1st b.	1	5	Stratton, 2d b.	3	1
T. E. Byrd, 3d b.	1	5	Brown, l. f.	1	2
Thomas, p.	0	6	McAuliffe, 3d b.	0	3
J. R. Byrd, 2d b.	1	5	Wheeler, s. s.	1	3
Hopping, l. f.	1	5	Husband, r. f.	1	1
Owis, c. f.	3	3	Ellison, c. f.	3	0
Total	15	40	Total	15	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Ninth National	7	15	9	2	7—40
Central National	2	0	6	0	4—12

Umpire—O. M. MILLER, of the Orion Club.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CALEDONIAN CLUB PIC-NIC.—The officers and members of the New-York Caledonian Club went on their ninth annual pic-nic yesterday, accompanied by a few invited guests. The scene of the festivities was laid at Dudley's Grove, and the boat, with her heavy cargo of canny Scots, left at 9 A. M., from her dock at the foot of Christopher-street, North River. The day was an auspicious one, and the excursion a splendid success. The scene at the Grove was a brilliant one, owing to the presence of so many Scottish costumes, while the inspiriting music peculiar to the bonny braes of good old Scotland lent an air of reality to the whole affair. The various committees, headed by the worthy President of the Club, DAVID MCLELLAN, Esq., were indefatigable in their efforts to promote the comfort of the entire company, and the harmony which prevailed during the day.

LONGSHOREMAN DROWNED.—Yesterday morning JAMES WALL, a native of Ireland, 37 years of age, and residing at No. 38 Hamilton-street, fell off the stringpiece of Pier No. 29 East River, and was drowned before he could be rescued. The body was subsequently recovered by the Fourth Precinct Police, and an inquest was held by Coroner NAUMANN at the Oak-street Station-house. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY over the body of EGBERT SPAULDING, whose death was caused by a fall from a ladder in front of No. 166 East Fourteenth-street, where he was engaged in painting. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the Jury. Deceased was an American, resided at No. 156 Seventh-avenue, and was 51 years of age.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—This Society holds its regular monthly meeting on Monday evening, at No. 161 Fifth-avenue, corner Twenty-second-street. An essay will be read by GEORGE A. PEASE, Esq. Subject—"Things Allowable."

[Advertisement.]

BANKERS, BROKERS, MERCHANTS. Who is, and who is not adapted to these pursuits? Why is it that one fails and another succeeds? PHRENOLOGY answers these questions. Written charts given by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York

[Advertisement.]

HOME AGAIN.—The People's Hatter, KNOX, who makes the handsomest and most durable head-coverings ever manufactured, now hangs out again at the old corner, No. 212 Broadway. His Spring and Summer styles are miracles of artistic grace, and no gentleman of taste can wear any other.

[Advertisement.]

Physicians advise abstinence from alcoholic drinks during the prevalence of the cholera. One of the best safeguards against the pestilence is KENT'S East India Coffee. Sold by all grocers at 25 cents. Depot No. 154 Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
City of Paris	June 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	June 23	New-York	Bremen.
Borussia	June 23	New-York	Hamburg.
Helvetia	June 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	June 27	New-York	Liverpool.
The Queen	June 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	June 30	New-York	Havre.
FROM EUROPE.			
City of New-York	June 13	Bremen	New-York.
Merrimac	June 13	Bremen	New-York.
Bavaria	June 16	Hamburg	New-York.
Bremen	June 16	Bremen	New-York.
Java	June 16	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS.			
Geo. Cromwell	June 23	New-Orleans.	
Evening Star	June 23	New-Orleans.	

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Great Britain and the Continent, per steamship *City of Paris*, close to-day at 10:30 A. M.; for the German States, *via* Bremen, per steamship *Hansa*, at the same hour.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..........5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails.5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island..........5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River..........3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad..........3 P. M.
North Mails..........5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way..........5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at..........5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 22—*In steamship Lafayette, from Havre and Brest*—Mrs. Hoffstadt and maid, Mr. Hugues, Mr. Corcoran, L. Mathon, J. Suydam, J. Sandham, Mrs. Rockhill, Mr. Walter, Mrs. Walter, servant and two children; Justo Abad; Mrs. Sippli and two children, Mr. Mendez, P. Pistor, J. Rauwenhoff, J. Pinard, Mr. Aubert, Miss Aubert, Mr. Fox, Mr. Derronseaux and clerk, Mr. De Harrfield and clerk, Mr. Heidsick, Mr. Biette, Mr. J. Drayfour, Mrs. Drayfour and two children, Miss Rosalie Eberhardt, Mr. and Mrs. Migeon, Mr. Schussmann, Mrs. Schussmann and four children, E. Franken, Mr. and Mrs. Lepriur and two children, Ch. Herr, Ph. Horden, E. Heymann, Eugene Vessieres, Mr. Veyssieres, S. Schumlen, C. Caurborsier, Mr. Gatehust, Mrs. Gatehust and two children, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Durocher, Mr. Beaudet, Mr. Penchel, Mr. Joly, Mrs. Joly and one child, Mr. H. De Beaumont, Mr. Hoffstadt, Mr. and Mrs. Olrey and and two children, Mr. Daloz, A. Mollarn, B. Mollard, Mr. and Mrs. Pelsy, Mr. and Miss Cerl, G. Lehmann, Larard Godehaux, L. Godehaux, Miss H. Kahn, Miss H. Wolf, Miss P. Bloch, Mrs. E. Venan, Miss L. Venan, L. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Weil and one child, Miss Weil, Mrs. Du Pree, J. Barbe, Mr. Veerhoff, A. Scheeffer, P. Sonist, Mr. Loiseau, J. Stark, H. Vruan, D. Vruan, J. Rochat, G. Marguet, Y. Brouner, J. Thannisch, Mr. Thompson, J. Brunt, A. Zillinger, J. Haar, B. Zullis, L. Schneider, J. Alit, L. Egerlin, S. Cahen, L. Centhbres, S. Schmulen, J. Blum, A. Riedmann, Mr. Schmulen, Mme. Sitzenstahl.

In steamship Wilmington, from Galveston—A. J. Burks, Mrs. E. L. Burke, Mrs. M. Amerman, F. S. Burke, E. L. Burke, 2 Misses Burke, Mr. and Mrs. Leilie and 2 sons, Mr. and Mrs. Coshman, W. C. Bailey and lady, Mrs. Salyer and daughter, F. Kellum, R. Ing and lady, Mrs. Closson and daughter, J. Valentine, Mrs. and Miss Baldwin, E. J. Rutter, R. K. Sieling, Mr. and Mrs. Stump and 4 children, Miss L. Robbins, Mrs. S. Phillips, Mrs. C. J. Wright, Miss E. J. Holmes, Capt. J. B. Harmon, George Harmon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets..... 7 34 | Moon sets.... 1 42
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 3 45 | Gov. Island. 4 34 | Hell Gate.... 5 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Kanawha, Bartlett, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; Vixen, Lewis, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Talisman, (Br.,) Smith, Kingston, Jam., Ribon & Munos; Borussia, (Hamb.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Hansa, (Brem.,) Von Aterendorp, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamer Westchester, Ingram, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott.

Ships John Parke, (Br.,) Lowther, Acapulco, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Cambria, (Br.,) Harrington, St. Andrew's, N. B., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Escort, Flitner, Liverpool, Jas. Stuart; Hermann, (Brem.,) Kuhlmann, Naples, C. Luling & Co.

Barks Ganges, (Br.,) Williams, Bristol, G. F. Bulley; Atalanta, (Brem.,) Hogemann, Bremen, Garrels & Meyer; Albacore, (Br.,) Mack, Liverpool, N. S., G. Wheelwright; White Cloud, Freeman, Georgetown, D. C., H. W. Loud & Co.; Olivia Davis, (Br.,) Shroud, Galveston, A. C. Bernston; Caroline Visin, (Aust.,) Camenarovich, Bordeaux, Holmboe & Co.

Brigs Mary Wilson, (Br.,) Gorrie, Cork for orders, G. F. Bulley; Tubal Cain, Pinckham, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Village Belle, (Br.,) Toker, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Alpina, (Br.,) Killman, Frankfort, Me., R. P. Buck & Co.; Victoria Maria, (Br.,) Lenoir, Pictou, B. F. Small & Co.

Schooners Gen. Knox, Rabadon, Galveston, Yates & Porterfield; J. B. Small, (Br.,) Stevens, Sisal, Campeachy and Laguna, J. Leaycraft & Co.; E. A. De Hart, Law, Norfolk, Va., Van Brunt & Slaght; Bureka, (Br.,) Le Blanc, St. Johns, N. F., B. F. Small & Co.; Maxson Rogers, Rhinehart, St. Kitts, M. Bedell; Champion, Clark, Boston, via Elizabethport, C. M. Barrow; J. B. Marshall, Marshall, Elizabethport, H. W. Loud & Co.

Sloop Emerald, Ferdon, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Susquehanna, Taylor, Rio Janeiro April 28, via Barbados, Martinique and St. Thomas June 13.

Steamship Lafayette, (Fr.,) Lemarie, Havre June 7, via Brest 9th, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie.

Steamship Wilmington, Spencer, Galveston 8 ds. 16 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. June 20, lat. 35 36, lon. 74 41, spoke brig Water Witch, from St. Jago, bound N.

Bark Gen. Geo. G. Meade, (of Philadelphia,) Avery, Marseilles 47 ds., with mdse. to order. Has had light westerly winds most of the passage.

Brig George, (of Pictou,) Graham, Cow Bay 9 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Doctor, (of Barrow,) Edwards, Mentone, France, 49 ds., with marble, &c., to Fabbricotti Bros.

Brig Machias, (of Machias,) Cates, Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to Thompson & Hunter. Has had light winds and calms the whole passage.

Brig Alex. Milliken, Ettes, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Bom Successo, (Port.,) Santa Anna, Lisbon 63 ds., with salt to H. L. Routh & Son.

Schr. Harmony, (of Lunenberg, N. S.,) Nickerson, Savanilla 18 ds., with hides, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. Carleton, (of Nassau,) Johnson, Eleuthera 5 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Luisita, Underhill, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Rising Sun, Chandler, Jonesport 5 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. S. W. Bunnell, Bunnell, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. John Griffith, Gould, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Arthur, Richards, New-Haven.

Schr. Lagure, Pray, Rondout, for Newburyport.

Schr. Democrat, Sullivan, Bridgeport.

Schr. Elvira, Driscoll, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Clinton, Holmes, Poughkeepsie, for Pembroke.

Schr. Treasure, Palmer, Taunton.

Schr. Crinoline, Bedell, Norfolk, with wood.

Schr. Albion, Spalding, Amboy, for Boston.

Schr. M. N. Lindsay, Jones, Savannah.

Schr. Ellen Baker, Jeffreys, Virginia.

Schr. S. Cook, Lee, Virginia.

Schr. J. G. Wright, White, Virginia.

Schr. F. Merwin, Aldrich, Georgetown.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 22—Arr. steamers Cortes, from Havana; City of Bath, from Savannah; Norman, from Philadelphia; barks Oak, from Cape Haytien; Undine, from Cienfuegos; brigs Adrio, from Palermo; Alice, from Belize; Clara Brown, from Havana; Aroostook, from Philadelphia; Olive, do.; Canima, do.; Forest, from Rondout.

Spoken, &c.

Carroll—steamer, of Baltimore, June 19, lat. 39, lon. 71.

Foreign Ports.

At Belize, June 6, bark Pallas and brig Grace Wellington, for New-York.

At Cape Haytien, June 11, brig Beaver, from New-York, arr. the 8th.

At Baracoa, June 9, schrs. Phebe, for New-York in 8 ds., and Miranda, for do. June 20.

FIREWORKS.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 395, June 22, 1866.
5, 43, 34, 26, 24, 3, 21, 27, 35, 4, 18, 14.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 396, June 22, 1866.
61, 12, 35, 46, 29, 7, 48, 60, 1, 53, 66, 38.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 295, June 22, 1866.
26, 68, 9, 30, 70, 56, 71, 21, 3, 7, 55, 41.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 296, June 22, 1866.
11, 21, 6, 66, 41, 26, 5, 13, 39, 46, 10, 33.
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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, a discussion by Dr. BROUGHTON and others, on *The Rationality of Spiritualism*; and at 8 P. M., an address by the editor of the *Temple of Opinions*, on *The Prison Life and Thoughts of Jeff. Davis.*

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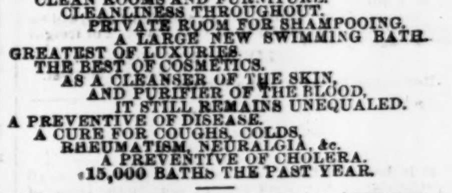

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